UME X--- NO. 46.

e for Seamen, MEN'S HOME. SECTION OF THE ME SOCIETY.

A GEORGE A. BODER. Rosevelt street and James and Seamen, who come to ir choice of ships and the

JINNINGS.

con Dentist, Dr. Mana soffice.) Accreting and Regulating with pure gold, or the tele-use of this valuable and re-thousands of Teeth can be thereof, other Dentists are

with pivot or on gold plate, with pivet or on gote plate, a the most perfect and du-vand all operations war-y invites his friends and the his practical specimens o eth. "4—ep3m.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

New York, either transientble time, who have no parrecking with the fumes of
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d upper chambers will be esuming their country seats recal single rooms may be suits of rooms are convessed to the suits of rooms are convessed to the suits of rooms are convessed to the suits of rooms, and plenged water, bathing rooms, as visiting the city, prefer to, are invited to call.

J. E. FCLLER. ON GOODS.

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Canton Flannel.

LK, LINEN, WOOLEN,

OOK. Heavis to the Free. Just

ancket Juvenile Anti-Sla-i die Anti-Slavery Office, Anti-Slavery Token 'no-bermor of Sept. 18. Price ozen. Every abolitionist avery publications, wholese auxious to exchange for ds send in their orders?

one of good babits and coded. One wanted in a work in a Truss Manufac-ELL, 25 Cornhill.

MEDIATELY,

VEREUX. b Printer, irect Bosion. J

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or Young Ladies, DOE. MASS. IRS. MACK.

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They have a house built cation of about Twesty healthy situation. They there of Music, Drawing, by assistant teachers who

18.) for one year, \$150. For , \$45—winter or spring, glish or Classical branch c, with use of instrument ce and singing, (teacher the family.) \$5; Draw olors, \$15; teacher, Mr ber of Italian and French Miss Cushing, Assistant

LIBERATOR.

m Loring, Sandwick ;- B PAGE. el Thatcher, Barnsiable leut, Dennis;—George O h Brown, Andorer;—Jo-John Clement, Towns.

dams, Pawinchet ;-Wm

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TER GERERAL Postmaster may enclose lisher of a newspaper, to ird person, and frank th

THE LIBERATOR: PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL

Oliver Johnson, General Agent: To whom all remittances are to be made, and letters addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

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If Note.—Mr. Is are Knapp, the late publisher, and transferred his interest in the subscription-list Mr. Garrison, for two years from the first of January, 1-40, the pecuniary concerns of the Library of now under the direction and supervision of a composition of the following resultence.

now industry of the following goodemen: Fran-Jackson, Samuel Philippick, Ellis Gray Lon-Edmusd Quincy, William Bassett.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

It has been alleged that those of us who would

all into the Garrison ranks, were the friends advocates of slavery. Now, we are utterly opd to slavery; this, we know, is the general feel-

the North; and our brethren who charge us

avoring slavery, have borne wrong testimony it its. They do us and the cause an injury

hink to drive us into their ranks, or else to it

we have done neither. We have protested

rsued, in breathing out rage and madness against slaveholders. And now some of our brethren

the once followed him, have opened their eyes to is errors, and have seceded from his ranks. A di-

n has taken place; a separation, with no pros

ects of a re-union. We very much doubt whether Mr. Garrison is a

friend to the colored man. He has points to be rried which he deems of more consequence than

be elevation of the African race,
When he went to the glorious 'World's Conven n, in London, he was put to the trial, whether he ald yield his point, or stand aloof from the Contion; he did the latter. Because the English

would not violate their own rules, and admit women to active participation of their debates, Garrison and his armor-bearer sullenly refused to enter the Con-

naterial advantage would it have been for three or

He there gave the demonstration that his own notions—the woman question—were of higher moment than consultation for freedom. Of what

es in the debates of that body? It is said.

onces in the departes of that body. The said, ere the delegates from the American A. S. y. but they were virtually Garrison's delehe had them appointed, that he might show world, or its 'Convention,' his power and It was not philanthropy, but an evil spirit,

aduced their appointment. Garrison suppos anch induced their appointment. Carrison suppos-es that the woman question is gaining ground here and in England; but he is mistaken. A few fe-males may for a time be so deluded as to think he is an advocate for their rights; but they will event-

see that he cares as little for their real rights does for the highest good of the slave. He designs to accomplish; and in his aim at his

m purpose, he presses in every thing that can used for it. Now, non-resistance;—now, the nan question;—and now, tee-totalism. He hopes

this way to draw in many whom he could not othe reach. Hence, in this State, the agents who it to get money, not for the good of the slave,

t for the support of these men themselves, are ring to draw in some who are warm temperance en, by pretending to be desirous of advancing

and cause. They are temperance men; but tem-erance is not now their object; money, money is that they seek. We would not raise objections to

r raising money, did we not verily believe that by thus raised is perverted from its intended ob-Those who give, think they are promoting the of the slave; by such pretences, their eyes are

do the stave; by such precences, their eyes are died; they contribute honestly, but their money er produces an effect on the good of the slave, of the African race. Those who give, would do to inquire what becomes of their money; is it

lied so as to accomplish what the donors wish lany church-members contribute to them, and their oney is used to pay for the services of agents for

Mr. Rogers, in imitation of Garrison, gives up the acredness of the Sabbath. A few discontents, from some of the churches here, have set up a sep-

leaders blind their eyes: and they will find it so; and if they are real Christians, their present course will occasion them much sorrow. They will find

hat in reality they are not struggling for the high-st good of the black man, but against the ministry,

to are the servants of the church; and thus in re-ty warring against the church of Christ. Wheth-even some of the leading men in the Garrison aks are aware of it, we doubt. Time has been,

when we saw this state of things, but could not speak fully about it, because so many of the minis-ters were in those ranks; and their being there was

But they have seen their position; they have come refusing any longer to touch the unclean y and now we can say, fearlessly, that Garri-we say him, because Mr. Rogers says, he is

rgument that no evil design was entertained.

tion incarnate; he is incarnate, we know, but

mention mearnate; he is incarrate, we know, our whether abolition incarrate, or something else, oth-ers must decide,) we say that Garrison is a bitter, uncompromising enemy of the church of Christ. Its institutions he hates; its Subbaths he tramples down, and so eventually will his followers. Destroy

sacredness of the Sabbath, and you give the ht hand of fellowship to infidelity. In France, on the nation, by public act, declared there was

titutions, they altered their weeks from seven to ten days. And so, when men have evil designs to accomplish, they assail the most prominent obstacles. To destroy the cause of Christ, you have only to

werthrow the ministry, and make the Sabbath like other days, and your work is half done—yea, done. It is recollected what Garrison said in this town

guist one of the ordinances of the church—'butter-ault was sometimes used at the sacrament'! By

his assertion, his hostility to the ordinance was evinced; and by his slanders, and the slanders of his agents, upon the ministry, their hatred is devel-

in his lectures. But what shall we think or say of writes as Mr. Pillsbury did in the last (See his letter from Orford.)

Now, do any of our good people know what they

are doing when they give money to support such agents? Are they using their property to promote the glory of the Redeemer, as much as if they gave it to the Bible, Mission, or Tract cause? Has it a good effect upon the destinies of sinners? Mr.

e or the African race is to be benefitted; but ause a class of men whom he hates is maligned.

we the power to these men, and they would level pulpit and the ministry with the dust. What her conclusion can we draw, when we read their

ions of bitterness? It is true, they transform

themselves to 'angels of light,' by pretending to be 'doing God service,' in this matter. And in some cases they 'deceive the very elect': but look stead-

Y, and the cloven foot appears. We speak thus plainly, because the time has come

when we can speak the truth, without assailing a

hew organization; mainly, because we cannot re-linquish our belief that Colonization at Liberia, is a benevolent enterprise; effecting more visible good than any other measure yet adopted. Its object and mode of government is vastly preferable to any English plan yet adopted; for it places the black man on a lovel with the which which is not done

man on a level with the white; which is not done by any other project. We heartily rejoice in every plan that promises good to abused Africa—in every

thing which appears to us to place bars in the way of the horrible practice of enslaving men. And we

claphis hands in joy, not because the

Some of these agents, we charitably believe,

onest men; we think this of brother Lewis; elieve he avoids what is offensive and injurious

obliterate religious obligations

some honest persons are 'led captive,' no nowing what they do, or where this course wil lead them. They will presently find themselves pitted in violent opposition to the church; they imagine they are merely opposed to the corruptions of the church, but in this they are deceived. Their

against the church and its servants.

at the outrageous course which Garrison has

From the Christian Panoply. State of the Question.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. X .--- NO. 478



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1840.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

From the Boston Courier. Lectures on ' Woman.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER :

To the editor of the courses:

Sir—On Tuesday evening, I was one of a numerous audience who listened with unbroken silence to a lecture of our accomplished scholar, Mr. Dans, on the hackneyed, but ever interesting subject of Woman. And when I say, that the lecture itself was one of the most chaste and elegant pieces of composition that I have heard or read, in this age of literary and other radicalism, I trust this learned lecturer and his friends will give me all the credit for candor and independence of opinion, which he and they could desire. Mr. Dana is a practised writer, both of poetry and prose, and has given proofs of his skill in both kinds of composition. He has the merit, too—a merit rare enough in these days—of baving formed his taste on the best English models.

the men, after condescending to ask the aid of the other sex for objects of this description, will patiently, nay, smilingly, listento argument or ridicule against that sex, for adopting the innocent and necessary formalities to carry such objects into effect. And when I hear the question, What is the sphere of woman? asked by the men, and witness their practical judgment upon it in such cases, I cannot find any other answer to it than this—that in the opinion of these men, the proper sphere of woman? such that sex, for adopting the innocent and necessary formalities to carry such objects into effect. And when I hear the question, What is the sphere of woman? asked by the men, and witness their practical judgment upon it in such cases, I cannot find any other answer to it than this—that in the opinion of these men, the proper sphere of woman is, that in which the men can best employ them for their own purposes.

SELECTIONS.

From the New Lisbon Aurora.

But, highly as I estimate his skill in using his materials, I hope I shall be pardoned for saying, that I of the trial of Rev. Pro-slavery for treason before to not yet feel entirely satisfied of the solidity of his honor Judge Scripture; assisted by judges Conthe general course of argument adopted in the dis-cussion of the great questions arising out of the dif-ference of sexes. In speaking thus distinctly, I regularly licensed to preach the defendant was ference of sexes. In speaking thus distinctly, I would not be understood to impagn the argument as an argument of the lecturer himself—for I have nothing to do with the writer personally—but as the general argument adopted by all the writers who have fallen under my notice. The lecturer himself did not hold out the promise of any new or original views; though he certainly did exhibit advantageviews; though he certainly did exhibit advantage-

that of woman: What is this, but attempting to prove a proposition in one form of words, by the same proposition in different words, and equally disputable with the proposition intended to be proved? But, dismissing the strict logic of the argument—for which most readers and hearers have little taste—let me ask, which of the two sexes has the right to be the exclusive larger in this contractor. The But, dismissing the control of the two sexes has the right to be the exclusive judge in this controversy? The men assume it to themselves, and will not permit woman to be so unwomanly as to argue the question against them; thus exemplifying the old fable, according to which, the painter, to prove the superiority of man, exhibited to the king of beasts the picture of man, exhibited to the three of the course of this assumption, the men, with all the powers of elpuence and ridicule, triumphantly demand—What the appropriate sphere of woman? and then proeed to answer the question themselves, without any of that deference to the rights of the sex, of which they are incessantly making such professions with

Now, if this question must be discussed, it is

part—What is the appropriate sphere of mun?—a question, which many a man would find as little difficulty in answering; but yet, just as necessary to be investigated as the common one—What is the appropriate sphere of woman?

But here we are met by the perpetually recurring remark, that it is extremely masculine in a woman even to put such a question to the men; and much more so, to pretend to discuss it; yet it is a question involving their whole welfare in society. Now, though I would go as far as any man, or woman, in support of all that belongs to feminine delicacy, yet I cannot but think there was much force in the well-known reply of Madame de Stael to Napoleon. When that impetuous and unbridled man, in his imperial power, asked—'What had woman to do with When that impetuous and unbridded man, in his imperial power, asked—'What had woman to do with politics,'—she is said to have answered with true independence, and with sufficiently feminine delicately, too, that women had much to do with politics, when politics brought their heads in jeopardy. So I shall maintain, until better informed, that they I shall maintain mai

The able lecturer, seasoning his argument with a little ridicule—as men are apt to do, notwithstand-ing the breach of good manners in thus addressing Considerable proportion of our beloved brethren in the church. They once took offence when we held up the obliquities of the Garrison school; but now they see; and seeing what they do, they have less cause to blame us for the course we have taken.

True, we have not enlisted under the banner of new organization, regardly termed the course we cannot rean audience consisting of women as well as inenput the case of their attending remarkable trials in our courts, and other public discussions of interesting questions, by eminent lawyers, statesmen, and orators, and in this way excluding the men from those seats and accommodations, to which they are supposed to have a better right. And can any sufficient reason be given why they should not be allowed to attend discussions, which touch the dearest interests of themselves, their husbands and children, whether in a court of justice, the senate chamber, or a lecture-room? The lecturer himself was at that moment addressing not less, probably, than two hundred female auditors; most, if not all, well educated, and, as a body, possessing intellects as

trust God will open a way to effect this by the instrumentality of the gospel of peace. This is the only catholicon to heal human woes, and bless a world; and he who opposes the church now enlisted in sending abroad this heavenly influence, is to be suspected as an enemy to the highest welfare of our race.

able to weigh the merits of the discourse addressed to them, as their husbands and brothers who were seated by them. I ask, then, was it proper for those ladies to attend such a lecture? Was it a breach of feminine delicacy to be seen in such an assembly, in company with men? Was it not quite natural, that they should be desirous of hearing what rights

our race.

ANOTHER ABOLITION MOVEMENT. The members of the Methodist communion very properly wish to confine themselves to matters of personal religion. The abolition Methodists have, however, wormed themselves into the churches, and succeeded to a great degree in enlisting them in their doctrines. So far have they succeeded, that a great mass Convention of the Methodists throughout the Union, who are in favor of abolition, will take place in this city, to commence on Tuesday. To show how far the evil has extended, we will instance Lewis Tappan. He commenced as a Unitarian at Boston, then by his abolition movements he broke up that came to this city and turned Presbyterian. The trouble and confusion he occasioned in the Tabernacle is well known, and we believe broke up that society. On turning Congregationalist, and promising to mend his ways, he was taken into the clurch in Elizabeth street. Here he disgusted and insulted the clergyman until he threw up the charge, and the congregation was broken up. Verily, if there is a deeper hell, as Milton has described it, Lewis Tappan will hereafter be a locum tenems of the lowest pit—N. Y. Era. contributions for our national monument on Bunker

For my own part, I know not how to express my chagrin, as a man, that there was not sufficient public spiritamong those of my own sex to raise the requisite sum for that honorable object. But feel something more than chagrin, when I reflect, that the men, after condescending to ask the aid of the

A Sketch

his honor Judge Scripture; assisted by judges Con-science and Reason. It appeared in evidence that the defendant was

ews; though he certainly did exhibit advantage-usly the general course of reasoning on this much-exed topic. In the following remarks, I wish to ing to the test the soundness or unsampless of ovexed topic. In the following remarks, I wish to one common parent, and faithfully to labor for their bring to the test the soundness or unsoundness of spiritual welfare. It also appeared in testimony, the general argument, and the mode in which it has that the defendant had affected to despise the inthe general argument, and the mode in which it has the defendant had affected to despise the in-been conducted; and in doing this, it will be necess-sary to strip it of that beautiful drapery, in which the lecturer arrayed it with something like feminine grace and delicacy, but which, as often happens in the decorations of the female form, served only to the decorations of the female form, served only to conceal intrinsic imperfections.

The common argument on this topic, and the same which was adopted by Mr. Dana, is in truth no more than what logicians call, in their appropriate technical language, arguing in a circle, a species of petitio principii, or begging the question.

What is the argument? It is this: woman is fitted for an appropriate sphere of action, essentially different from that assigned to man. And hew is this proved? By the opposite assertion, that man has an appropriate sphere, essentially different from that assigned to man. And hew is this proved? By the opposite assertion, that man has an appropriate sphere, essentially different from that assigned to man. And hew is this proved? By the opposite assertion, that man has an appropriate sphere, essentially different from that assigned to man. And hew is this proved? By the opposite assertion, that man has an appropriate sphere, essentially different from that assigned to man. And hew is this proved? By the opposite assertion, that man has an appropriate sphere, essentially different from that assigned to man. And hew is this proved? By the opposite assertion, that man has an appropriate sphere, essentially different from the form of words, by the proved the following facts: That Noah said, cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren. That Paul said, servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to

obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh. That Peter said, servants, be subject to

our masters with all fear.

He also offered in justification of his conduct the

ing any more, and was willing to submit the case to the jury without argument. To this proposition, the counsel for the prosecution agreed.

The judge then gave a charge to the jury, who retired, and after an absence of five minutes, they returned a verdict of GUILTY. Chief justice Scripture then pronounced the fol-

owing sentence:
PRO-SLAVERY: You have been arraigned before this court charged with treason against the govern-ment of heaven, and after a patient investigation Now, if this question must be discussed, it is quite time that the numerous body of men and women, who have hitherto been unwilling to think for themselves, should be set to thinking upon it, to see that there are two sides to it, and that it is not to be despatched in a single lecture, or oration, or sermon, even though arrayed in all the imposing decorations which could be combined by the genius and taste of woman herself.

'If lions were painters'!—if woman were allowed to open her lins upon this subject in the presence of the law. The crime for which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnitude. In the situation in which you have been allowed to open her lins upon this subject in the presence of the law. The crime for which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnitude. In the situation in which you have been allowed to open her lins upon this subject in the presence of the law. The crime for which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnitude. In the situation in which you have been allowed to promote the case, an importial jury have found you guilty. It now becomes my painful duty to pronounce the sentence of the law. The crime for which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnitude. In the situation in which you have been allowed to pronounce the sentence of the law. The crime for which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnitude. In the situation in which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnitude. In the situation in which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnitude. In the situation in which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnitude. In the situation in which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnitude. In the situation in which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnitude. In the situation in which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnitude. In the situation in which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnitude. In the situation in which you have been arraigned is one of no common magnit ed to open her lips upon this subject in the presence of the other sex, why might she not, with perfect propriety, and with all that feminine modesty, too, which the lecturer beautifully enforced, ask on their part—What is the appropriate sphere of man?—a question, which many a man would find as little difficulty in any world man, and worldly appliause; but, you basely 'bowed the knee to the dark spirit of slavery.' You bought and sold, or aided and assisted in buying and sell-

to the place from whence you came, and be there imprisoned until the first day of August, 1841; that on that day between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., you be led out to some eleva-

Even Kentucky may dare to question Mr. Clay's infallibility, when she finds that desperate politician and his followers have been hurraing over the elec-

IRELAND

The following faithful and spirited article should be perused attentively by our American and Irish enders. How despicable is this country becoming in the eyes of all that is truly great and good abroad, on account of the existence of slavery on its issue and the existence of slavery on its real support of the cause of negro emancipation. Find the state of the end of the existence of slavery on its real of the end of the end

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal. The Anti-Slavery Cause.

In the nearts of our entinesistic and enlightened operatives, as they heard of the shameful
prostitution of liberal opinions which America presents to the world. And this feeling will not die; it
will, if we are not greatly mistaken, go on, swelling
and increasing, until at length the finger of scorn
and increasing, until at length the finger of scorn
and increasing, until at length the finger of scorn
and increasing, until at length the finger of scorn
and increasing.

The population are ripe for it—they detest, they abhor the system of personal bundage.

But there are other and strong motives why Ireland should vigorously agitate the anti-slavery question. It has long been our opinion, as well as of some of the best friends of the cause, that she as much in her power. And what says Mr. Stanton in his address on the subject? 'Gentlemen, there are from 5,000 to 6,000 Irish voters in New-York; these could turn the election in favor of an anti-slavery candidate. There is a saying amongst us: as goes the city of New-York, so goes the North American Union.' Here is a glorious field for Irishmen—here is a motive for us to labor both at home and abroad. But let us remember, and that with a feeling of burning indignation, that those 6000 Irishmen in New-York are many of them found recreant to the cause of freedom, and that one reason of this is—they went out ignorant on the unti-slavery question, and became the easy prey to the wiles of the manstealer and elavory-loving American.

Amidst the mass of horrible facts narrated by Mr. Birney, as chargetarising the land of his adortion. It was an anti-slavery society, then, in the mane of heaven, as well as of truth and justice, let it be made to appear so to the humble individual now addressing them, and he would make the acknowledgment as free and open as ever he had attempted to condemn it; but so long as he held it to be a Society that deserved to be reprobated and condemned, not only by him, but by every lover of truth, and justice, and humanity, the world throughout, he would speak of it with freedom according to its deserts. (Cheors.) Of the Rev. Mr. Gurley, he would speak with respect as a man, but as the agent of the American Colonization Society, he felt for him no respect whatever. Mr. Remond then read the following extract of the origin of the American Colonization Society:—

'On the 31st December, 1800, the following passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, in secret session.'

they went out ignorant on the anti-slavery question, and became the easy prey to the wiles of the manstealer and elavory-loving American.

Amidst the mass of horrible facts narrated by Mr. Birney, as characterising the land of his adoption (for he is by blood an Irishman, and we glory in acknowledging such men as our countrymen,) from being involved in the slaveholding spirit, there were one or two redeeming facts, and amongst them was, that the Catholic Church in the free states made no difference between white and black within the walls of her edifices, erected for divine worship. But, alas! is America sunk so low that credit is to be taken for such a matter as this—that one portion of the Christian community, in a land boasting of its tolerance, permits the colored man to sit down beside his white brother in the temple devoted to common worship? Oh, America! America! how art thou fallen, or rather, how low hast thou been! Where is the spirit thy Washington manifested in his struggles for independence and liberty? Alas! the truth must be told; he was not consistent; he lived and died a slaveholder; he left the rotten system incorporated in the very vitals of republicanism; he fostered it himself; and it is right, it is but even-handed justice, that posterity should affix the stigma on his otherwise bright and cloudless memory. For ourselves, we feel that the infamous slave-holding system must be thoroughly exposed, and that neither professing Christian nor patriot must be spared who has in any way upheld it. Will it not, if suffered to continue, bring the very name of liberty into disrepute? Do not, even now, those who phose the spread of liberal opinions, exultingly point the finger at America, and say—'Aha! see what comes of free institutions—the people know not how to prize liberty!"

What a picture does America present at the present moment! Her very churches the bulwarks of society know that Mr. Clay, dearly, as he loved his

What a picture does America present at the pres-Her very churches the bulwarks of

s rooted from the earth.

Glancing from the church in America downward,

where! What is her President? A man pledged to the southerners that if even Congress itself should abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, over which it has full power, he would not give his sanction to the act without the consent of the slave-holding south! Who are the candidates for the approaching election for the presidential chair? This

which they are sunk. We must speak out across the Atlantic; it must no longer be said that Ireland and Irishmen are abettors and upholders of slavery in

SCOTLAND.

another anti-slavery meeting in that city, held in the Rev. G. Ewing's Chapel, the principal object of which was to hear addresses on the condition of sla-The Anti-Slavery Cause.

The Anti-Slavery meetings, held on Monday and Tuesday last at the Adelphi and Rotundo, are, we trust, but the commencement of a renewed and vigrous lemonstration, to be ended only when the foul demon of slavery shall have been banished from of the face of the earth.

It has for a considerable time past been our maining that the war against slavery was assuming the trust that the war against slavery was assuming the trust that the war against slavery was assuming the trust that the war against slavery was assuming the trust that the war against slavery was assuming the trust that the opinion, that the war against slavery was assuming a higher, deeper, holier ground; that the masses charles L. Remond, Esq. a gentleman of color. On motion of Mr. Thompson, the venerable Dr. Wardthey are deeply concerned; that as men, as Christians, as uphoiders of liberty, they are bound to war as usual, felicitous and comprehensive speech. Mr. against it actively and unceasingly; and whether it exists in free republican America, or in our own possessions in British India, there must be no cessation from hostilities till it is finally abolished. Oh! Stanton; both of whose speeches are reported at conhow we long that the southern planters could have heard the honest bursts of indignation that broke forth from the hearts of our enthusiastic and enlightenel operatives, as they heard of the showed in the standard of the s

will, if we are not greatly mistaken, go on, swelling and increasing, until at length the finger of scorn will be so incessantly poured at our transatlantic neighbors, that they will have either to assert the supremary of their free constitution, or, with shame and confusion of despots, clothed in the guise or republican freedom.

No man who has watched attentively the events of the past few months, but must have felt that the tide against slavery was rising higher and higher in this country. The occasional allusions at our temperance meetings to the disuse of tobacco as a noxioes and disgusting weed, and still worse, the produce of slave labor, were always received with bursts of applause; and could those warm expressions of sympathy have been warded across the Atlastic to the poor down-trodden three millions of bondmen there, they might gladden their hearts with the conviction that a generous and liberty-loving people were rapidly gathering strength to pour a torreut of indignant remonstrance against those who thus wickedly hold them in a degrading and cruel bondage.

To our countrymen, then, we say, let anti-slavery agitation cease no more in Ireland; introduce it expressions of sympathy have been warden and the same those who thus wickedly hold them in a degrading and cruel bondage.

To our countrymen, then, we say, let anti-slavery agitation cease no more in Ireland; introduce it expressed to interest itself. Before them there stood one of that number, and he took the liberty to say, as the month-piece of the colored population, and as the wickedness and presumption of his fallen creatures. Rejoicingly did we hear the son of O'Connell promise that in the public meetings throughout the country, now being held, it should be introduced. The population are ripe for it—they detest, they about the read one or two extracts, showing what were the objects of the Rocciey. It was high time that this colonization scene was understood what there are other and strong motives why Ire-

Those who sympathised with the Colonization Society know that Mr. Clay, dearly as he loved his ent moment! Her very churches the bulwarks of slavery! With a very few honorable exceptions, her different religious denominations vicing with one another as to who shall give it the strongest support: Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, all joining in the bloodhound cry against abolitionists, and declaring that slavery is a divine institution—that for man to hold his fellow-max in bondage is but the fulfilling a divine command. Earnestly, emphatically, do we call upon Christians, of all denominations in these countries, to be up and doing till this foul disgrace to our common religion is rooted from the earth.

Glancing from the church in America downward, bow rife do we find the alwayshelding spirit every. people had been persecuted not a little to induce them to comply. Laws of the severest kind had been enacted against them; and those who held espectable situations, and had good employment proaching election for the presidential chair? This very Van Buren, of whom we have spoken, and Mr. Harrison, the one vieing with the other which shall obtain the greatest support from the slaveholders.

In conclusion, then, we would remind our countrymen, through the length and breadth of Ireland, the assets descendent in the strength of the fewer of colonization to Liberia, he was obliged to give up his situation, or, in other words, it was evious to the origin of the Society, had since been that a solemn duty is theirs: thousands and tens of thousands of our population have emigrated to America; and, alss! too many of them have swelled the ranks of the slaveholders. It is idle—it would be wrong for us to conceal the fact, that all accounts agree that while the Irish have not joined the proslavery mobs, they are deeply involved in the system. But surely we must, at least, take care that their numbers be not added to—that every Irish emigrant to America will be, for the future, a determined and uncompromising abolitionist; and that we must call, too, on our countrymen in America to return to their first love, and to rise, as one man, from the mire in which they are surely. Wo was repeak out secons the

AGENTS.

MAINE.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edyard Southwick Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Hampshire.—Dayis Smirk, Plymouth;—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Vilbur, Dover.

Vernore.—John Bement, Voodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisby g.

Massachuserts—Wup E. Kimball, Topsfield;—Mosos Emery, West-Niebery;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isaac Steaths, Mansfield;—Luther Bonnell, Groton;—B. F. Newball, Sougus; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—I. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Full River;—Wm. Henderson, Hanorer;—Wm. Carruthers, Ameshary Mills;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Beymouth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertevn;—A. Pearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Elijah Bird, Taunton,—N. A. Borden, New-Bedford;—Alvan Ward, Ashburnhom;—Sand. I. Rice, Nesthburneyh.—[ET] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 518.

men should taste the blessings of Liberia, if they had gone with them, the colored men would have been better able to judge, and to judge equably too. (Laughter and cheers.) He would now, to show them what was the nature of the Society from its very commencement, read another extract, showing what were its objects:—

[Here Mr. Remond quoted some of the abominable sentiments of the African Repository, the official organ of the Colonization Society—such, for example, as— 'Are they (the free blacks) vipers, sucking our blood? We will burl them from us!' And again- By removing these people, we rid ourselves of a large party who will always be ready to assist our slaves in nny mischievous design they may conceive '-&c. He also read from the proceedings of a lynch-law meeting in Cincinnati, in which the Anti-Slavery Society was denounced in truly ferocious language, and the Colonization Society eulogized in glowing terms !] Mr. R. then proceeded. This Society had been

pushed in America in opposition to the remonstran-ces of the people of color, from the first moment it was known; and they had endeavored in every possible way to hold up the character of the colored man as degraded and vicious. But, admit it to be as black as their faces, was that any reason for the course which the Colonization Society had pursued? If they were low, besotted, vile, and irreligious, was that any reason why they should be sent to Liberia, to be elevated and civilized? Why, America was the land of all others fitted to elevate and civilize and educate them; but there they must not civilize and educate them; but there they must not remain; they must be taken from the land of Bibles, and education, and Christian instruction, to benighted Africa, to be elevated, and civilized, and refined!
(Cheers.) He wished the people of Glasgow would ed Africa, to be elevated, that the Cheers.) He wished the people of Glasgow would call another meeting to denounce this scheme of African colonization, to hear colored men explain their meaning of the term, and to aid in promoting the interests of that too long injured people. Mr. R. then proceeded to observe that he had received some kind hints, in the way of rebuke, for sentiments which he had too strongly expressed at a former which he had too strongly expressed at a former meeting. He had no desire to speak more strongly than he ought; but perhaps, when his kind friends reflected on the sufferings of the free men of color, they would pardon those expressions. (Cheers.) If the colored men used strong language, let it be set down to the very size of the colored men used strong language, let it be set down to the position they occupied—set it down to these two institutions, slavery and colonization. (Cheers.) After stating his determination to do ev-(Cheers.) After stating his determination to de-ery thing in his power to put down, if possible, the last feeling which could favor the abominable scheme of colonization—(Cheering)—Mr. Remond said, that, strongly as he felt on this subject, the colored peo-nle of America felt equally strong with himself. ple of America felt equally strong with himself.
They had called public meetings, and condemned the Colonization Society, yet, in the view of that fact, the Secretary of the Society came to this country to lay before the friends here its claims to their try to fay before the friends here its claims to their support and approbation. (Hear.) But he hoped an opportunity would be given of expressing the sentiments of the people of Glasgaw upon this subject. There was no anti-slavery advocate in America who had yet been proved guilty of a falsehood, in regard to that Society. (Cheers.) They hated the width ground on which this Society acted the middle ground on which this Society acted. They wanted either slavery or liberty, and no middle ground. It only afforded a place for those who were ashamed to say, on the one hand, they were in favor of slavery, and who were equally ashamed say they were abolitionists: these people were ad to call themselves colonization men, and thus

they cut both ways.

In conclusion, Mr. Remond observed, that as this would, in all probability, be the last time he would have an opportunity of addressing his friends in Glasgow, he begged to express to the assembly, and to the people of Glasgow, his own thanks, the thanks of the colored man in America, and the thanks of the friends of the colored man, for all the hindses to he described. indness he had received. He might never be per-nitted this side the grave to stand before a Glasgow audience again; but it should ever be his aim to merit the kind reception he had met with at their hands. They would permit him to repeat his deter-mination to continue his efforts in behalf of the suf-fering colored man in the United States. (Cheers.) Yes! with such friends as stood before them that night, and who continued to peril their lives in the cause of abolition, might he be the last who should desert the ranks; while a plank of the abolition ship remained, might he he found standing on it, and exerting every nerve till every chain in the United States, and throughout the world, be broken asunder-and not a slave on the blood-stained soil of America be found to clank a chain or heave a sigh for freedom. (Loud cheering.) Mr. R. then took farewell of the audience amid loud cheering.

Mr. Thompson said he was desirous of testing

resolution, which he would submit for their consideration. They ought not, he thought, to separate, without expressing their opinion that the Colonization Society was inimical to the welfare of the colored population, and opposed to the cause of uncon ditional emancipation. Reference had been made ditional emancipation. Reference had been made to Mr. Clay, lately candidate for the presidential chair. He was sorry to find that one of our most esteemed philanthropists in this country had eulogised Mr. Clay as a man of philanthropic mind, and the friend of man all over the world. He could not call that man a friend of his kind, he could not call that man a goasister topolitican, who exuld live on that man a consistent republican, who could live on the daily and unrewarded toil of his fellow-men— (Cheers)—and could keep them laboring in his fields by the lash, or the fear of the lash, on their bodies. He could not regard such a man as wor-thy of the name of philanthropist or republican—the Hon. Henry Clay was such a man. He had seated himself in the colonization chair; and, with his pen in his hand, had arithmetically calculated the value of the crimson blood, the muscle, and the sinews, and the intelligence of the entire slave population lightened objects of the abolitionists on pecuniary grounds; and he had tauntingly asked, if they were willing to pay down for emancipation the sum of 1250 millions of dollars? This was the language of Henry Clay, and clay he is. (Great cheering and laughter.) The coarsest clay, the most ignoble clay, that deserved to be crushed under the heel of the poorest slave who toils upon his plantation (Cheers.) Such was the President of the Coloniza-(Cheers.) Such was the President of the Coloniza-tion Society, and a worthy successor he was to all the Presidents that had come before him. Mr. T. then went on to describe the Colonization Society as the very spawn of slavery, because it was found-ed on, and could have no existence but for the prej udice which slavery created. For all practical pur-poses, he observed, the Colonization Society was defunct in America; it existed but in name; it was futile and absurd as a scheme for emancination. it futile and absurd as a scheme for emancipation; it was propped up by the vilest portion of American society, and its friends were drawn from the places where slavery wore its blackest and foulest charac-ter. Its agent came to this country for the purpose of soliciting for it the sympathies of the community; of soliciting for it the sympathies of the community; but he could not account for this conduct in an individual who knew that the colored people regarded the Society as their most inveterate foe. Such, however, had been the case; and he thought it belonged to that meeting, in these circumstances, to express their detestation of a Society, having objects such as this, avowed by the Society. (Cheers.) Mr. T. then moved the resolution.

Mr. T. then moved the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. M'Tear seconded the resolution, hich was carried.

Booksellers.—The number of sellers of books, prints, and music in Germany has increased 66 per cent. since 1833, and 144 per cent. since 1822. In 1778, the number was 282. It is now 1381.

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SELECTIONS.

Will the editor of the Sentinel tell us what his affrighted correspondent means to do about it?

From the American Sentinel. African Question.

I lately called public attention to the exertion of British influence upon the slave question, in concur-rence with the abolition movement in this country. Allow me to invite the notice of your readers to the following extract of a letter from Mr. Wendell Phillips, written in London, to Mr. Garrison. The gentlemen are both well known and influential leaders

[Here follow extracts from a letter written by Wendell Phillips in London to the Editor of the Liberator respecting the probable overthrow of American slave ry by the cultivation of free labor cotton in the Eas

What American can contemplate the foregoin extracts without trembling for the possible fate of his country, or spurn the degrading motives which would car a savage land upon the ruins of his own empir Who is there that sees not, that "the dawn of a new crusade" is a full admission that the past has no we may not be ignorant of the nature of the present, we are told that its object embraces the emancipa-tion of the East, that "\$1,200,000,000 of property may be changed into dust," and abolitionists " hold their conventions in the deserted counting houses " of the West, from which "their society need publish only the price current" to complete the igno-

"Such is the patriot's Least, where'er we roam. " His first, best country, ever is at home-

Who then shall deny the oft repeated charge, the British gold" aims at the overthrow of this Republic as indispensable to the prolonged existence of the former mistress of the world? Political machinery had been attempted before the "crusade" was begun against the only institution through which our general foundations may be overthrown. It can be no longer concealed, that foreign emissaries have its early exposure has led to the substitution of native Americans. And such Americans! occupying high and holy places—high in the intellect, state, and church. Nor would I uncharitably exaggerate: but endeavor to abide in the apothegm of unto others as we would that others should Who, however, can resist the evidence which has been long accumulating? Who sees not in the clauser of Thompson, of Martineau, and other Britons, beginning simultaneously with the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, in the happy selection of instruments from both sexes, in the abrupt disap pearance of open intrigue at the moment of its exitself in the foregoing letter,-who sees not in this sideration alone, that the agencies in this unhal

Will you believe it, my countrymen, that a people those of Britain, who have few sympathies for other, where the peasantry are broken down by taxation for the maintenance of aristocratic wealth and licentiousness, and where that service class, who suffer a more degrading bondage than the former slave of the British Isles, bold in greate contempt the still lower ranks who browse upon the wild products of the soil—will you believe it, that the West India emancipation had for its principal object the amelioration of the African race?

Look, also, at the declaration of the British hire look, also, at the declaration of the British Infe-ling, that an oppressive land-tax grinds India to the dust, that "English statesmen here and in the East, are aware that oppression has driven her iron red so deep, and starved and plundered Hindostan, that there may be reaction at any moment."—And then the 10,000,000 of slaves in those benighted colo where England is also literally bowing at the footo!

Juggernaut; what has she done or said in behalf of their improvement? She has been as silent as the devouring tomb. The diffusion of knowledge, the example of Virginia, the pride of Britain, and the the extinction of the slave trade; but she well knew that having passed the horrors of the traffic, the slave of her Caribean Isles were more independent, better provided, and better treated, and more conbetter provided, and better treated, and more contented, than a majority of her native population.—
What then I say could have prompted this sacrifice
of the western plantations? It was her own existence; for should this Union endure another century, Britain is lost in the scale of nations.

But, western enancipation, and civil intrigue,
have failed of their object. No contaminating, suicidal influence has been exerted by the former, and
the latter is every whore reluked from the watch.

the latter is every where rebuked from the watch-towers of Liberty. These United States remain un-shaken in friendship, devoted to their mutual com-pact, still united like a band of brothers, as ever guided by their polar star, "united we stand, divided we fall." It is this star which Britain now strives to extinguish, lest she be numbered among e nations that were. Having thus failed in her nefarious schemes to

sustain her tottering fabric, we are now told that the ment when the anti-slavery host seemed "falling ment when the anti-slavery nost seemed "failing naunder for want of some definite object." Ay, some definite object,—not the well being of Africa, but that the British nation may be freed from her dependence on foreigners, and that American abolitionists may "hold their conventions in the deserted counthouses of their own country." But our writer speaks the bidding of his master, who sees better hopes in his commerce with the dismembered Southern States, though it be at the expense of "deserted counting houses" at the North. The "new cru-sade" is but a repetition of the past. How far it may be carried into India, time can alone disclose; but we are assured by our writer, that cruelties are perpetrated by government in that region which may be well redressed. And when shame, and a decent respect for consistency, have driven Britain to remove her "grinding taxation" of Eastern India, she may perhaps still feel that consistency is not safisfied till she has broken her ten million of fetters in that quarter of her dominions. She may then possibly hope for a greater moral power from this stupendous struggle for life, and that it may raise a war-cry in America, which shall end in her

It is apparent, therefore, from my premises, that the great abolitionists in Britain and America are per the servile or the well-meaning dupes of stratagein. Nor are they wanting other leaders who urge on the crisis, when 3,000,000 degraded vag-rants may fill our land with rapine, but who lend their efforts from an indiscriminate zeal for abstract iples. That human liberty is an inalienable right, no same understanding can deny; act which releases from bondage 3,000,000 abject beings, without an artificial want to stimulate them to industry, plants a curse upon our country, and converts a slave into a tenant of the penitentiary,

or raises him upon the gibbet.

Nor will I yet close without expressing my deep conviction, that an atonement for the wrongs of the African is near at hand, and that these very wrongs are to establish him in the rights and blessings of civilization. The experience of the past is full of in-struction; and the eyes of this nation must open to foreign stratagem, domestic treason, metaphysical abstractions, and to its own ruin should the combi-nation prevail. But the path of hope has already stretched its way to a region where one hundred and fifty millions of people have, b., and all others, a claim upon our sympathies and assistance. Thither an association spreading itself over our union, was silently employed in conducting back, to their na-tive homes, the stolen Africans; when British gold threw in their way an obstacle to those very pursuits whose essential object the hirelings have, avowedly, dearest at heart.

But the plan of gradual emancipation is so clearly indispensable to the well being of America, and that of restoring the black man to his native land is so natural and just, that we cannot doubt their origin in Providential dispensations for important final causes to the human race. For who does not see that the liberation alone of three millions of slaves would be but a poor compensation to that race for the hundreds of millions who have died in bo for the bloody strife which consigned them to chains, and the inexpressible sufferings which must have preceded their submission to the yoke? The system, wever, of colonization, carries letters, and arts, and all the blandishments of civilization into the eart of Africa; and ere another fifty years very heart of Africa; and ere another fifty years shall have rolled away, its muntle will have over-spread that vast continent. Then, and then only, will justice have been meted out, in some degree, to the much wronged African; and when futi generations shall revert to the foreign domestic ob-stacles to his righteous act of humanity, it will be mainly to demonstrate the ways of Providence in His allotments to man, and His mysterious dispen-sation by which He renders falsehood subservient to truth, and human suffering to human happiness.
A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

A Good Omen!

We take the following extract from the Philan-thropist. Our limits will not admit of the excellent remarks made by the editor of that paper, and only the following of the extracts from Mr. Clay's pamplet. 'It would seem, (says the Philanthropist) that Mr. C. M. Clay having been elected to the [Kentucky] legislature over R. Wickliffe, Jr., Mr. Wickliffe, and the same has the theory leave in which a speech on the 'negro law,' in which he assailed Mr. C. on account of his opposition to the movement for the repeal of the slave importation law, and denounced him as an abolitionist. The pamphlet alluded to, is Mr. Clav's review of The following extract is from this review. Let it be remembered while it is read, that 'this pamphlet is published in Lexington, in a part of the State where the slave power is greatly in the

[EXTRACT.] 'R. Wickliffe calls me to account, and would hold e up to public odium and indignation, because I dared' to discuss the merits of slavery. When the dared' to discuss the merits of slavery. mestion is, shall we increase or decrease the number f slaves-what else, under the high heavens, renains to be discussed but the merits of slavery?
Yet I am not a slave—I dare do all a man may Thanks to liberty, I may yet speak, though world be deaf. I shall speak—advisedly, calmly, honestly, boldly—one freeman to another—speak as one who plants his foot upon the right, feeling that he who falls for his country, most gloriously falls! I declare then, in the face of all men, that I believe slavery to be an evil-an evil morally, economically, physically, intellectually, socially, religiously, politically-evil in its inception, in its duits catastrophe-an unmixed evil, without palliation or defence, save in necessity. Still I the slaveholders, in all the world, rest now where I was in the beginning. In part, like them, I know not what to do; partly, because if I knew, I have not the power to act—but sail. nostly, because there is something in the hearts of those ills we have, than to fly to others that we know not of." Yet still it is an evil! That which distinguishes this age above all preceding time, is nade. Ohio is many years younger; possessed of ewer advantages than our State, the next census will give her perhaps 30 members, whilst Kentucky will probably be struck down to 12 members of the National Legislature. Cincinnati has manufactures to sustain her; last year, she put up 1000 houses, Louisville, with superior natural advantages, as all Louisville, with superior natural advantages, as and the world knows, wrote 'to rent' upon many of her the world knows, wrote 'to rent' upon many of her their consciences with the respect which he now slave State. Upon the sand hills of New England, slave State. Upon the sand hills of New England, I have seen in a letter, written by William Howvillages, manufactories, meadows, wheat fields, all the comforts, and many of the luxuries of life. In the South where cotton and tobacco once rewarded the husbandman, can now be seen sterile pine groves, clay banks and naked rocks; the crab tree and mullen now struggle into life, where once lux-uriantly grew the walnut and the vine. New Engand is cultivated by whites-Virginia by blacks The glory of the Old Dominion has departed, and New York has become the Empire State.

Our autumn forests are illumined with the campres of the emigrant, as he leaves the home of his youth and the graves of his ancestors forever, to seek in the far west a more congenial soil in the un-tamed wilderness. A single puny wagon, a thin visuged wife, ragged children, his dogs and his gun, his only household—these, these, Mr. Wickliffe, the rivals of slave labor.' Tell me not of Engand—with a territory not much larger than Ken-ucky—a mere speck above wide ocean's waves; there she stands, amid the wreck of centuries, the en of the world, and the mistress of the seas; the ladium of liberty; the moral and intellectual ight-house, upon which are fixed the eyes of ambi tion's storm-worn wanderers of every people, from the rising to the going down of the sun; the lawgiver of nations; the impersonation of civilization the human mind. not an American, would I were an Englishman What then, are the secret fountains of her glory: Her liberty and her machinery. The renown of her statesmen and orators is only equalled by the us, the taste, and the skill of her mechanics and icorkmen. She holds the accumulated population of centuries; we feed upon a virgin soil, yet old age and the traces of dissipation are visibly traced upon the features of our youthful mother; while England, old England, wears her virgin bloom unimpaired, and loveliness by time ever brightened into youth and-loveliness by time itself! The comparison is painful; I pursue it no more! Every slave imported, drives out a free and independent Kentuckian. On almost every farm you will find many a house as good as that in which the proprietor lives, untenanted, and falling to ruins and untimely decay. The day is come, or coming, when every white must work for the wages of the slave-his victuals and clothes-emigrate, or die My sympathies are for the white man-bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh-his industry, indepen-

This act is no new thing in the legislation of the country. When Virginia was a colony of the Brit-ish crown, she sternly remonstrated against the im-portation of slaves into her borders. In 1798, she assed a law, in force now in this State, forbidding the bringing in any slave from a foreign country, or, who had been imported into the United States the United States gives Congress the power to pro-hibit the importation of slaves into any of the States after the year 1808. In 1815, Kentucky passed a The thirteen original States were all slave States: the most of them have climate, nothing in the soil, nothing in the products, circumstances, by which we are sur-I have not made up my mind that slavery shall exist here forever; revolutions in time must and will come. Let us not be of those who, having eyes, see not, and ears, hear not. God grant that

the blacks entire supremacy.

Kentucky is in the midst of the States; her destiernment than that of any other in the Union. If the Union is dissolved, we must become a border State, province in importance, whether we attach our-North or to the South; but while the Union lasts, we stand as mediators between the yet having so few slaves as not to identify us with counsels of the nation.

time must come when their lives shall depend upon the extermination of their natural enemy, or go down in blood and dishonor forever? Do not, I beseech you, repeal this law; set not your faces against the civilization and moral power of the whole

SLAYERS CAPTURED. A late number of the London SLAYERS CATCRED. A late number of the London Journal of Commerce contains an interesting return made from the British Foreign Office, to an order of the House of Commons, of the slave vessels brought before the several courts of mixed commissioners for adjudication since the 1st of January, 1839, to the 2th of March, 1840, the latest date to which it could be prepared. The total number of vessels so reported is 77, of which 43 were found sailing under Portuguese colors, 3 under the Spanish flag, 5 under the flag of the United States, and the flags of 25 are not reported. From 26 of these vessels 5,541 slaves were taken—none were found on board the residue.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman Letter from John G. Whittier.

AMESBURY, ninth month, 24th, 840. AMESBURY, mith month, 24th, 1840.

Dear Friend.—Welcoming the 'Friends' this morning, as I would the familiar face of ai old friend, I am induced, albeit not in the writing nood, to send thee a line; and thus commune in leter as well as in spirit with my Pennsylvania friends. I am glad to see the details of the World's Ant-Siavery Convention published at length in the Friends. The more I examine the proceedings of the meeting,—the moral and religious worth, talest, rank and political influence combined in it,—its/steady undiverted attention to the one great objet,—the wide range of its inquiries,—and the scher, business-like manner in which they seem to have been prosecuted,—the more I am constrained to akrowledge, that it has fully realized my most singuine expectations. How refreshing, how animating, has been the voice which it has sent over the vaters those of us can tell, who have listened unwillingly to the mytual criminations, and represented the second of the control of the to the mutual criminations and reproaches of thos once dear to each other as laborers in the cause of mancipation,—at a time, too, when under the mighty temptation of party politics, our once firm and unbroken host is every where going over to be en emy. It has awakened new hope—a livelier faith—it has been as water in a dry land, as food in be will

derness, and we feet that, like the Tishbitest old we can go long days in the strength thereof.

The rejection of the women delegates from this country, however it may be viewed by some of our friends, seems to me to afford no just grounds on even excuse for a general and sweeping confemns tion of that great and important meeting. Our en emies, of course, will do all in their powe to dis parage it, and counteract its influence. Let us be-ware how we aid them. Let pro-slavery editors gleun nothing from anti-slavery journals or speech-es in support of their assertion, that it was a fail-ure. Whatever may be our opinions of the dispoo do; partly, bewer to act—but
g in the hearts of
better to 'bear
o others that we

solo of the question of 'women's rights,' or of any
other distinct and extraneous matter,—let us see to
it that we do not gladden the heart of the slaveholder, by depreciating and under-valuing its really glorious ANTI-SLAVERY character. Well and fully the invention of steam power, and its application to machinery; since then, man has become God-like in his evidencing almost creative power. The world is teening with inventional steening with the steening with inventional steening with the s his evidencing almost creative power. The world is teeming with improved machinery, the combined developement of science and art. To us, it is all lost; we are comparatively living in centuries that are gone! we cannot make it, we cannot use it when made. Ohio is many years younger; possessed of fewer advantages than our State, the next census who called the Convention, and the established usage of European abolitionists, women had been admitted as delegates; and James G. Birney had usage of European abolition felt conscientiously bound, in consequence to with-draw from the meeting, together with all who agreed

derness, and we feel that, like the Tishbitenf old

itt (who was not, by the way, a member of the Con vention, and who has never taken any special inter est in the cause of emancipation,) a singular reason assigned for the decision of the Convention. It is stated that the 'Orthodox Friends' of England, were unwilling to sit in Convention with Lucretia Mott, on account of her heterodoxy! The letter entire bears evidence of a disaffected and bitte irit on the part of the writer towards the Societ of Friends, whose discipline and testimonies he has long since discarded. Who are the men, whose characters are assailed in this miserable suspicion? —The Sturges, Allens, Fosters, Gurneys, Alexanders and Staceys,—the 'Orthodox Quakers' of England—the men who, according to the concurrent testimony of all, have been the very soul and sinew of the anti-slavery enterprise, from the outset:-who, in the prosecution of their benevolent labora have associated freely and unhesitatingly with a classes and sects in the United Kingdo were the first to welcome to the warm hospitality of their families and fire-sides, the philanthropic angifted stranger, not as a 'Hicksite Quakeress,' bu s a friend of the perishing slave. I cannot, with out further and better evidence, credit for a mo the idea that they have made their abolitionism thus

pitifully subservient to sectarian prejudice.

The gifted editor of the Herald of Freedom, who
was one of those who declined a seat in the Convention, says that 'the great mass of British Aboli tionism is more despotic, as we than our republican pro-slavery? he adds, 'trust our enterprise in the hands of our pro-slavery mob than in the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society?' I am not aware how far the 'pro-slavery mob' of Concord and vicinity has improved since 1835—when it hunted for the life of George Thompson, and failing of that seemed disposed to take myself and the lamented Kimball, as substitutes—but really had friend Rogers been like myself, the target for its brick bats on that occasion, he would hardly have complimented its leaders, abottors and actors, by them as more trust-worthy friends of than the Scobles, Prices, Sturges, Jameses, Allens and Buxtons of England. 'They have no freedom in England,' he continues, 'and how can they have anti-slavery?' Logical and convincing might this My sympathies are for the white man—bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh—his industry, independence and comfort are the strength, the wealth and clean of the State. muring the 'still vexed Bermoothes,' invoke blessings upon the heads of the men whom our brother hattermed 'despotic' and 'servile'-less worthy that onr pro-slavery mob.' Well might that band of or, who had been imported into the United States since the 1st of January, 1798. The constitution of unrivetted fetters, which they have torn from the limbs of nearly one million of human beings, while we bave been establishing a 'platform'-settling 'first principles,' and blowing up, doubtless with much expenditure of breath, soap-bubble resolutions, gradually thrown off the disease. There is nothing in Kentucky to make slavery eternal; nothing in the which the first blast of party politics dissipates into thin air. The truth is, our friend Rogers has little thin air. The truth is, our sympathy with anything staid, sober-paced, prosaic. and formula-fettered; and we suppose he found most of our English brethren mere non-conductors of his fervid, imaginative, electric-sparkling abolitionism. He went dreaming of setting a whole world free eyes, see not, and ears, hear not. God grant that we may avoid the dreadful remedy which some of the States have made up their mind to bear—slavery, till extermination shall give to the whites or to the blacks out to suprement. the blacks entire supremacy.

Kentucky is in the midst of the States; her destiny is more intimately bound up in our federal government than that of any other in the Union. If the Union is dissolved, we must become a border State, and figurative only in tables of statistics. Fresh from the excitements of our own anti-slavery gatherings, where Greek meets Greek, and old and Union lasts, we stand as inediators between the North and the South. Not entirely a free State, ver having so few slaves as not to identify us with discuss 'great principles'—and liberate the two and yet naving so few slaves as not to identify us with the South as a matter of necessity, a million of gallant Kentuckians will have no mean influence in the counsels of the nation.

a feet millions of law-bound slaves, by resolutions, as Gen. Hull conquered the Canadas by proclamations—he found himself amidst quiet Quakers, stur-But if we pursue the plan proposed by R. W. result his law, and receive alf the surplus vicious are population which may be thrown upon us till of abolishing slavery, with as much coolness and imslave population which may be thrown upon us till the whites are thrown into a minority—our strength and influence are gone, our locks are shorn, the star of our glory will have set forever. Pause, my countrymen now, before it is too late! Have you made up your minds to leave your posterity under the certain determination that the time must come when their lives shall depend in the convention of 'neuro slaveru.' of 'negro slavery.'

'The head and front of' their 'assembling.' 'Had this extent, no more

They came prepared, with statistics, reports of parliamentary committees, colonial laws, and such living witnesses as Sturge, Scoble, Stuart, and world. Do not attempt this retrograde march, with eyes blind to the history of the past: but when your Knibb, who, not without toil and peril, had taken heads shall sink down upon the green turf—your the groupe and dimensions of slavery and emanci eyes close upon your offspring for the last time, sweet pation in the West Indies—to show that the partic eyes close upon your offspring for the last time, sweet pation in the vest balled slavery, whereby will be the assurance that all is well—that the subterminean fires which threatened eruption and united was an aboundation of the and death, are subsiding—the was an aboundation which no Christian nation, or ersal deluge of fire and death, are subsiding—the langes sink down into the depths of their caverns, to perish forever; the green sward is fast closing over the mouth of the crater, and ere long flowers and ridden Republic, and naturally enough cherishing the mouth of the crater, and ere one last so the hearts of posterity; the volcano is no more—our country is redeemed.'

The mouth of the crater, and ere one last so their English pride, by contrasting the 800,000 new made freemen of the colonies of Victoria 1st, by redeemed.' Ireland,' with the two and a half millions chained in our land of democratic enlightenment, their fe

come 'souls without sex'—our long 'reports,' and indignant 'protests'—old and new organization temper and spirit of the religious press in this countail nowers of retired temper and spirit of the religious press in this countail nowers of retired temper and spirit of the religious press in this countail new organization. come 'souls without sex'—our long 'reports,' and indignant 'protests'—old and new organization tactics—hair-splitting metaphysics of the Joseph Tracy School—poetical and rhetorical flourishes—transcendentalism engrafted upon puritanism; Consin's 'Progress and Reform,' and Cromwell's 'sword of the Lord and of Gideon'—our discussions of ethics, theology, politics, 'fore-knowledge, will and fate,' long drawn out,' although not always with the 'linked sweetness' Milton speaks of!—The faintest possible rumor of all this had alone reached our British fellow-laborers. They came to meet American abolitionists, as men altogether like themselves—intent upon the one common object. That object —intent upon the one common object. That object they supposed might be attained without subscribing to our Yankee doctrines of equality, or sexless democracy. For was not Wilberforce himself a tory? Did he not with one breath denounce the slave Did he not with one breath denounce the slave trade, and with the next defend that church establishment, which Milton eloquently indignant in the name of his abused and plundered countrymen de-clared had been 'for twelve hundred years, a sad and doleful succession of blind guides to the souls of Englishmen: a wasteful band of robbers to their itual and Temporal, in Parliament? Did William IV. in giving his royal assent to that Bill, become a radical democrat—a second Monsieur Egalite?— And now, when members of the Royal Family, Lords and Knights and Right Honorables—Eng-And now, when members of the Royal Family, Lords and Knights and Right Honorables—Eng-land's chivalry and her highest born, grace the plat-forms of anti-slavery meetings, will Ireland find redress for her wrongs—will China, swallowing opium-poison, under the guns of the British navy, obtain a respite—will the starving murmur of the miserable Chartists be answered less sternly with pointol-shot and sabre-cut?—Not at all. It were as anreasonable to suppose it as that we ourselve,s by reason of our abolitionism, should be found perfect. tterns of consistency, meekness, self-denial, and kind-dealing—with no segment wanting to complete the circle of our perfectibility. Our British friends, suspect, after all, upon a rigid scrutiny, will be

found quite as consistent as ourselves.

In making these hasty:comments, I take it for ranted that the editor of the Herald will under-tand that they are offered in a spirit of kindness. granted that the editor of the Herald We have known each other too long and well, to permit slight differences of opinion to disturb our settled esteem and friendship; or rank us in the umber of those, who, after toiling and suffering together for years, in the cause of humanity, have allowed a hastily-uttered word or an honest disagreement upon topics, not immediately connected with our great common object, to separate them from each other, and who now-

Stand aloof, the scars remaining, Like cliffs which have been rent asunder-A dreary sea now flows between,
But neither rain, nor frost, nor thunder,
Shall wholly do away, I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been.'

Thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Fugitive Slaves in Canada.

We should be very sorry to say or do any thing to the colored race, for the fugitives in Upper Canada. They are really deserving of commiscration and assistence; and our bro. Hiram Wilson, who is devoting himself to their welfare with an assiduity which has never been surpassed, and a disinterestedness of spirit which is greatly to his credit, is also an object of blows to the roots of the Tree of Life! And yet, in spirit which is greatly to his credit, is also an object of my humble opinion, this is now being done in the sympathy. Yet the following view of the subject, thristian city of Boston, and that too, by persons who monopolize about all the Christian integrity and devotion the land affords! from the pen of our bro. Rogers, of the Herald of Freedom, strikes us as important, especially in connection with the present embarrssed state of the anti-slavery enterprise in our country, owing to a lack of funds to carry it on with vigor and efficiency.

We were sorry to learn at Milford, that 'influenence' to the cause of of course no right to interfere with any donors in el, the 17th of November, remains to be seen. of course no right to interfere with any donors in the disposition of their benevolence—but any sinister influences that may be exerted upon our antislavery friends, we have a right, and are bound to notice in behalf of the cause in the State. Moneys contributed to aid the escape of fugitive slaves—or to buy slaves out of bondage—or to provide schools for those who have escaped into Canada, or the like, do not seem to come within the scope of our Society policy. We are for abolishing slavery itself,—not by aiding it to run away, but so that slaves need not run away to get their liberty. We wish to enable them to find it at home—and to have homes, if the 17th of November, remains to be seen. Well, very likely when these wholesale Boston references have got in successful operation such machinery as they think will blot out the Sabbath from the records of noly days, and annihilate the church administry, they will then call together their femine minions to discuss the claims of the Bible as a revelation from God to man!

Whole there were a right, and are bound to notice in behalf of the cause in the State. More and annihilate the church administry, they will then call together their femine minions to discuss the claims of the Bible as a revelation from God to man!

Who that reads the self-laudatory Liberator with unclouded perception, does not know that the legitimate tendency of a majority of its articles is to such a result? Not one. It has been for a long time carrying on a juzzobinical process of 'sifting' ble them to find it at home—and to have homes, where it may be found. Abolitionists, as such, it seems to us, have nothing to do with missionary time carrying on a jacobinical process of 'sifting' into its columns the most corrupting and fatal sensems to us, have nothing to do with missionary timents; fatal alike to the perpetuity of social, civil, movements. We would as a man, aid the runaway and religious society; sentiments, which, if universor to Canada, or to stay here—or ransom the slave if we had means—or assist him in his distress in the land he flies to;—but as an abolitionist we have mothing to do with the individual slave or the Canada, which is the individual slave or the Canada, or to do with the individual slave or the Canada, or to stay here is a superior of the control of the cont land he flies to; but as an abolitionist we have nothing to do with the individual slave or the Canadian poor. And, by the way, why has the A. B. C. F. M. not cast a missionary glauce towards the ten thousand heathen of Canada—heathen of American growth and manufacture—the very handiwork of New-England, 1840. constituents of this American Board? Why don't they embrace them in the missionary charity that encompasses the South Sea Islands, and the remote regions of Asia! They dare not look that way, to send them a bible or a preacher. Nor would any of their preachers go there. 'I'hey have a holy, 'natural' and 'well founded' prejudice a holy, 'natural' and 'well founded' prejudice against that kind of 'dear heathen.' We deplore the condition of the fugitive in Canada-but as an abolitionist, we can spare him no consideration. He has escaped the infernal prison-house—he is a man. Men may now sympathise with him, as men. If he suffers as a man, and not as a slave. We must see to those who remain behind him, and their re miserable tormentors, the masters and drivers We must spend our energies in building up the de-

enough in New Hampshire. We must make them
—and we hope our female friends of Milford will jects of humanity they may be to us, in our individ-The abstract right is the right in practice

Letter from S. M. Grimke.

By a vote of the Philadelphia Female A. S. Society, we have been requested to publish the following reply of S. M. Grimke to an application by that Society for her public services in the Anti-Slavery darkness.

Belleville, 10th month, 22d, 1840. DEAR SISTER—The communication of the Phila-elphia Female A. S. Society, inviting me to public munication of the Philalabor amongst you in the cause of the slave, has the matter. Their Chapel is let for various pubeen spread before my Heavenly Father, to whom I see, and for the holding of this Convention and desire to commit all my ways, knowing that it is only in the performance of his will that I can enjoy the
light of his countenance. His providences clearly
indicate that my post of duty is for the present at
home. When I went out before, it was at his bidding, and therefore with his blessing. When I suspended for a season my labors as a public lecturer in 1838, it was with the confident expectation that He who first called me to that field would speedily summon me to it again; that summons I have not received; to go without it would be worse than in vain. If called to resume the same labor by that great voice which summoned me at first to bear up the hands of my precious sister, I shall go forth with joy—till then, I must perform such anti-slavery labors as from day to day my hands find to do. bors as from day to day my hands find to do. Let us leave the choice of instrumentalities, with the times and the modes of their operation, to God.

Surely, our readers will not expect us to make a grave rejoinder to such malignant and absurd rav

> From Zion's Herald The Boston Reformers.

Mn. Epiron,—Boston is frequently called 'the city of notions; and I have come pretty much to the conclusion that good reason exists for giving it

this appellation.

I shall not stop here to notice but few of the 'n tions' which, ever and anon, are springing into vig orons existence amid the whirl and bustle of your city; for time and patience would fail both me and your readers were I to undertake the task. I wish merely to call attention to some strange opinions in moral philosophy and Christian theology which are conjured up, discussed, and finally published somewhere in the vicinity of 25, Cornhill. I have no reference here to pure abolitionism, but to certain dogmas, wild and rank, which have been tacked on purses?'—Was it to carry into practice any abstract to it as a burden upon a packhorse. Had the remarkable triumvirate who hold sway in the ranks emancipation received the votes of the Lords Spiratual and Temporal in Preliment? Did William W. Chapman, and Honey C. Wright adhered to the simple question of emancipation, the anti-slavery enterprise would, doubtless, have been far in adenterprise would, doubtiess, have been far in advance of what it now is, in our Commonwealth. On them be the responsibility of blocking the wheels of this great reformation; but this, in my opinion, they have effectually done by connecting with the subject of abolition, questions relating to the rights of women, to human governments, &c.

Apparently forgetting the condition of the suffering slaves in our republic, they have turned aside to view the awful calamities of the wives, mothers, and daughters of New-England, when lo, they are

daughters of New-England, when lo, the smitten to the soul at the sight of their userongs! What wrongs? Why, indeed, a vation of the 'inalienable rights' of men!! in their uncommon wisdom, have found out that n their uncommon wishen, and rule in their proper s not enough the ladies should rule in their proper s not enough the ladies should rule in their proper sphere, but they must mount the rostrum, and sisterhood with senators and expounders of civi jurisprudence! Nor is this all. This triumvirate have made the discovery that 'all human govern-ments are of the devil,' and that, therefore, they owe no allegiance whatever to them! Nor, ye again, is this all. On they stride in their exploring expedition, until they can see, peering up in the distance, the important fact, green and fresh, that the Sabbath, the Church, and Ministry, are anything but Sabbath, the Church, and Mansary, are anything out Christian institutions which men are bound to rev-erence and observe. What discovery they will make next, remains yet to be developed; but prob-ably it will be, that the Bible is not a revelation from God; and that its precepts and laws are only arbi rary and unjust infringements of human liberty and rights! Will this be strange? Not in the least. When men begin to cut loose from fundamental principles, there is no telling where they will stop. They will be as likely to leap into the unfathemed gulf of 'socialism' and ATHEISM, as to plunge in a less fatal direction. It costs, comparatively, but lit-tle effort to raise a storm, and put in terrible operation a sweeping tornado; but then, who that is human can ride upon the roaring whirlwind, and give essen the sympathy which is felt by the friends of direction to the bursting tempest? An important question, truly! Let him answer it who can.

Surely, we must regard it as painfully

In a recent number of the Liberator* is a call for a most singular convention,—one in which the claims of the Sabbath, the Church, and Christian ministry, are to be the subjects of discussion. But what can be the object of holding such a convention, We were sorry to learn at Milford, that 'influences' had been exerted there to send the anti-slavery contributions to foreign places, if not foreign objects. The Executive Committee of the National Society have heretofore been made the favored removed the principal movers in this hazardous business, it is not difficult to tell. It is to turn the popular mind and prejudice against these institutions which have ter of the State, while anti-slavery operations at the formula of the state, while and sately aperatons at the state of the christian reagant; and which, when abrogated, will be the clearest evidence tremity. And we understood the patronage of the downfall of Christianity in the world. There Female Anti-Slavery Society of Milford had been can be no doubt that this is the real object had in diverted for the present year, by the same 'influ-ence' to the cause of Missions in Canada. We have of the convention to be held in Chardon street Chap-

the dark malignity of the men who, in

* Would it not be well for Mr. Garrison to change name of his paper, and call it Investigator, o Free Inquirer ?

From the Christian Journal. Another Convention.

We live in an age of Conventions. The world has before seen the age of Reason, the age of In-quiry, the Golden age, and the Iron age. But all these have been succeeded by the present Convention age. If any thing is to be either built up or battered down, behold a Convention is called, and the work is commenced anon. So the world goes.

The last call for a Convention that has come our notice, except the thousand and one molished doctrine of human equality—and right to liberty. Going to Canada is a sort of colonizing to Liberia. To be sure, there is a sort of 'consent' in what think you is the object? This is it—'To init. The siave runs there because he can't stop short of there. We ought to enable him to stop stitutions of the Ministry and the Church, and 'for stitutions of the Ministry and 'for and he could, if abolitionists were plenty the purpose of ascertaining what is the true Sabbath, h in New Hampshire. We must make them Church and Ministry. The present seems to be see with us that this is anti-slavery, rather than looking after the Canadians, however interesting obquite late in the day to enter upon these inquiries; but it was not too late in the time of the French need only mention this to the mind of woman. If too late for them to decree the abolition of the Sabmed only mention this to the mind of woman. If we are right, she will see it—and if she sees it, she will embrace it. Woman has not two ways, like her superior. She has one way, and that is the right in Thealth and the institutions of the Christian religion. We do not fear these results in the case of the approaching Boston Convention, although any one, with half an eye, can see that condescending to call such a Convention is proof of the want of attachment to the Christian religion, if not of direct hostility to its holy ordinances. This question is easily settled by reference to the public acts, speeches, and writings of some whose names are appended to the call.
Relative to this whole business, we have only to

say to every christian, 'Come out from among them,' We would add, that, although the Convention re-

ferred to above is to be held in the Chardon st. Chapel, yet neitker the church nor the pastor who worship ere have any kind of sympathy or participation in e matter. Their Chapel is let for various purpo-

From the Lutheran Herald. What Next!

We see in some of our exchange papers a 'call' issued, by a Committee appointed by the friends of Universal Reform at Boston, to convocate the friends of free discussion at the city of Boston in Chardon St. Chapel, Nov. 17, 1840, for the singular object to discuss and investigate 'the validity of the views which generally prevail in this country as to the appointment of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, and to inquire into the origin, nature and authority of the institutions of the Min-

This call is signed by twenty-four individuals, eight of whom are of the 'fair sex.' As this call is extended to the friends of free discussion, and as we SARAH M. GRIMKE.

A little girl in Rochester, aged 14, was killed almost nostantly last week, by taking exalic acid, which an apothecary had given, instead of salts.

Extended to the friends of free discussion, and as we claim akin to that body of persons, and do not expect to be present, we exercise that privilege to speak out on the all-absorbing subject. A convention of the kind appears very singular to us, and betrays a want of business, profitable to mankind and

istry and the Church, as now existing."

tal powers of rational man. This is a kind of tal powers of rational man. This is a kind of oneering' and carrying on reform so reckless universal (if the object could be attained) as to enothing unscathed, and even prostrate the holiest stitutions of the Gospel· To nullify the extended of the Sabbath, is nothing less than brand with derision a holy remembrance of Lord's day, close up the sanctuary and turn as the broad river of salvation. To scout at he Sbath, is to stand up in defiance of Jehovah's fat creation and Mt. Sinai's pealing thunders, republing this institution.

ing this institution.

To speak evil of the Ministry, is to run a tiki To speak evil of the Armany, is to run a tik into the high and holy commission of Christ, to palish the Gospel unto the ends of the earth, and despise and slay the Ambassador, invested with dvine authority, from the high court of Henven. With authority, from the high court of Heaven. With out apologizing or defending an unboly ministry, and you make we would say, destroy the ministry, and you make one stride towards reckless infidelity and a Babel one stride towards reckiess intuitive and a Babe confusion. No less disastrous will be the result be abolishing the church. Whatever truth may be elicited by discussion, we deem the spirit and me tives to congenial to fanaticism, rank fanaticism. be encouraged.

Church, Ministry, and Sabbath Convention

Pursuant to public invitation, persons from dif-Pursuant to public invitation, persons from dif-ferent sections of the country, assembled at the Chardon-Street Chapel.

Edmund Quincy called the meeting to order.

On motion of Nathaniel H. Whiting, a commit-tee of five were appointed to nominate officers for the Convention. Nathaniel H. Whiting, H. G. Chapman, Charles K. Whipple, Sydney Southwick and Austin Bearse constituted the computer.

Chapman, Charles K. Whipple, Sydney Southwiel and Austin Bearse constituted the committee.

On motion to raise a committee to prepare business for the Convention, a debate arose upon the propriety of organizing by the appointment of an officers. The motion to appoint a committee on business was not agreed to.

The committee to nominate officers reported—

For President, E. QUINCY, Dedham, Mass, For President, E. GUINCT, Dennain, Mass,

"Vice Presidents, N. H. Whiting, Marshfield
WM. Bassett, Lynn,

"Secretaries, WM. M. Chace, Boston,

A. Sydney Southworth.

"Treasurer, Charles K. Whipple.

The President ruled that the first proposit made to the Convention would take precedence the discussion of all others.

Rev. Joshua V. Himes of Boston, introduced the

following propositions: That the Convention add the scriptures of the Old and New Testament the only authentic record of our faith and duty, Which was discussed by Messrs, Hinnes, Hawley, Alcott, Brown, Davis, Russell, May, Garrison, Lee, Colver, Pierpont, Merriam, Osgood, Buffum, Dyer, Parker and others. It did not prevail.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison submitted a proposition in reference to the Sabbath, and accepted the following from Rev. John Pierpont in lieu thereof, viz: That the first day of the-week is ordained by d thority as the Christian Sabbath.

The meeting then adjourned to 1-4 before 3 o'elock, P. M.

AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, Nov. 17. E. Quincy in the chair.

A letter from H. C. Wright was read to the

neeting, and with others ordered to be printed.
N. H. Whiting and Sydney Southworth were at pointed to make out a roll, and collect funds to the expenses of the Convention.

Mr. Pierpont's proposition was then taken up an liscussed by Messrs. Colver, Pierpont and Lee

Mr. Colver moved the following amendmen which was not accepted: That there is ordained by divine authority a weekly Sabbath, perpetually b ng on man. Adjourned to 1-2 past 6 o'clock, P. M. EVENING-TUESDAY

E. Quincy in the chair. Mr. P • pont's proposition was taken up and discused by Samuel Osgood, W. L. Garrison and Charles

On motion of C. T Torrey, adjourned to 9 o'clock next morning. WEDNESDAY, A. M. 9 o'clock

E. Quincy in the chair. Prayer by Greely Hannaford. Same proposition continued, and discussed Messrs. Philemon R. Russell, Bailey and A.

Adjourned to meet at 1-2 past 2, P. M.

WEDNESDAY P. M. 1-2 past 2 o'clock President in the chair.

Same subject continued, and discussed by Mes

A. A. Phelps, A. Bronson Alcott and othersAdjourned to 1-2 past 7 o'clock, evening.

EVENING SESSION E. Quincy in the chair. Same subject continued by Crandall, of N.J. and

Adjourned to 9 o'clock. THURSDAY, A. M. President in the chair. Prayer by Joshua Davis of Brewster, Mass. Discussion by Messrs. Adams, Colver, Garrison

and Bailey. Adjourned to 3 P. M. E. Quincy in the chair. Discus

Himes and others.
Adjourned to 7 o'clock. THURSDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock E. Quincy in the chair.

Discussion continued by Nathan Merriam, and others. On motion of N. H. Whiting, it was voted that when the Convention adjourns it adjours to meet of the last Tuesday in March.

On motion of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, it was una mously voted, that the next topic to be discus the Ministry.
On motion, it was voted, that Joshua V. Hime Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Maria W. Chapman

mmittee to publish the proceedings of this meet Agreeably to the vote, the meeting then adjourn

EDMUND QUINCY, President. WM. M. CHACE,
A. SYDNEY SOUTHWORTH,
Secretaries.
Boston, Nov. 19, 1840.

From the Bay State Democrat.

The Sabbath.

A discussion is going on at the Chardon Str. Chapel, between the Sabbath and Anti-Sabbat keepers. It commenced on Tuesday morning, a to all human appearance may last to the time. If it should terminate during our nature we will apprise our readers of the fact. The dof the first day of the week as the real St was managed by Rev. Mr. Phelps, Dr. Osci Springfield, and several others, with much ability.

Mr. Garrison, Mr. Bailey and others, content with equal ability that the institution of the Sab Wew was done away by the coming of Christ. We much struck with a speech made by A. Brocott last evening. He argued in a manner to himself, that holiness of heart constituted

Christian Sabbath-that the kingdom was set up in the soul of the every day alike, the Sabbath of rest—that subsisted in an artificial state of society mission of Christ never can be fully acc until these distinctions are done away powerful, all-pervading influence of love to God si Many seemed started at some of his no

which arose, no doubt, from the fact that they new, and not that they are untrue. is possessed of a truly benevolent heart, and avig ous, active mind. As we passed out of the Clay we overheard one of our city clergymen say. Alcott is a half idiot.' But we made that Mr. Alcott's idiocy consisted in his cl with some article of the Rev. gentleman's rather than in any thing else. There are som who all their lifetime reason round and roun-peck measure, and never advance a step: new thought rises before their affrighted imagina like the spectre of the French Revolution, dis ing their midnight slumbers, and haunting the noonday walks.

A Seizure.—Joseph Sponsor, a negro, aspiring genius, is now in the Second Municatch-house. He was arrested at the request captain of the brig Cameo, for his insole He says he is free; but since his arrest recognized as a slave who ran away from his mas recognized as a slave who ran away from his mas mr Pichonie, in the island of St. Thomas, (W. some sixteen years since. He has resided for so some sixteen years since. He has re years in New-York.—N. O. Picayune

pression this move

Thong chief of the proof institutio thorough to be der stitution ability.

which th cial, and bas ascer We we cellent sp hibited in the agitat had not of those subjects | they would duce. V

saved the prevented the purpo n calling the very tentional the view never be if their

who opportinetly ke

Decur, we on those stated our IE X--- NO. 48.

g thunders, republish ry, is to run a tilt in-tion of Christ, to pul-of the earth, and de-invested with dwine t of Heaven. With an unholy ministry, and you make midelity and a Babel will be the result by tever truth may be n, rank fanaticism to

bbath Convention. m, persons from dify, assembled at the

Whiting, a commit-nominate officers for H. Whiting, H. G. e, Sydney Southwick the committee, thee to prepare busi-bate arose upon the appointment of any at a committee on buofficers reported-Dedham, Mass. Whiting, Marshfield,

BASSETT, Lynn, ACE, Boston, SOUTHWORTH. WHIPPLE. the first proposition d take precedence in oston, introduced the the Convention adopt New Testament as ir faith and duty.

May, Garrison, Lee, sgood, Buffum, Dyer, prevail. tted a proposition in eccepted the following thereof, viz: That dained by divine auh. ned to 1-4 before 3

TUESDAY, Nov. 17. ght was read to the ed to be printed. Southworth were ap collect funds to pay vas then taken up and

erpont and Lee llowing amendment there is ordained oath, perpetually bine ock, P. M. VENING-TUESDAY s taken up and discu-

adjourned to 9 o'clock AY, A. M. 9 o'clock. d. d, and discussed by l, Bailey and A. A.

arrison and Charles T

ist 2, P. M. 1-2 past 2 o'clock. discussed by Messa ott and others. ock, evening.

EVENING SESSION. Crandall, of N. J. and THURSDAY, A. M.

Brewster, Mass. ms, Colver, Garrison AFTERNOON. esses. Bailey, Taylor,

EVENING, 7 o'clock. Nathan Merriam, and ig, it was voted that

it adjours to meet or arrison, it was unani-nic to be discussed be it Joshua V. Himes, ria W. Chapman be a redings of this meet-

secting then adjourn-HNCY, President. Secretaries. Democrat.

th. the Chardon Street and Anti-Sabbathuesday morning, and luring our natural life, the fact. The defence as the real Sabbath, helps, Dr. Osgood of with much ability.
and others, contended itution of the Sabbath of Christ. We were de by A. Bronson Ali in a manner peculiar rt constituted the real rt constituted the rea-kingdom of Christ selieves, who enjoyed of rest—that men now of society—that the be fully accomplished one away by the all-ice of love to God and

some of his notions, the fact that they are untrue. He evidently ent heart, and a vigor-sed out of the Chapel, v clergymen say, Mr. te made up our mind. e made up our mile, isted in his clashing v. gentleman's creed.
There are some men
cound and round in a round and round in a lyance a step; and a affrighted imaginations h Revolution, disturb-, and haunting their

or, a negro, of the of Second Municipality of at the request of the his insolence on board. his arrest, he has heen away from his master, St. Thomas, (W. I.a) has resided for some cayane.

THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1840.

Letter from Glasgow. our last number, the steamer Caledonia at this port from Liverpool, and the British and Great Western at New-York. We have ed letters and newspapers from our transatlantie appoindents. The following epistle is from a highspected minister of the gospel in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Oct. 31, 1840.

DEAR SIR : congratulate you on your safe arrival in your na atry, and on the renewal of your labors in the of bleeding humanity. May you live to see abors crowned with triumphant success-to see ay when the slaveholders of your republic will good of their sin, and will, by the force of pinion, be compelled to release their bondon the degrading fetters by which they are so ty bound, and when America shall indeed dename of 'the land of freedom.' It is, my with a pleasing recollection that I look back, on our short acquaintance. I regard it among green spots in the wilderness through which I on destined to wander; to meet occasionally those choice spirits who have nobly sacrifice plerest and their ease with a view to prome; ppiness, by securing the liberties of their on ed fellow-men. In pursuing this course, you ndeed had many difficulties to encounter, and will doubtless have yet to endure that obloquy repreach which the uncompromising friends of are often called to undergo; but I trust that will be sustained under every trial by the power direction of Him who is able to keep you from ng, and by the testimony of an approving con Of these, sir, the frowns of a guilty world ever deprive you. We have had a very agreea-eeting lately, at which we had some interesting nications from your countrymen, Messrs. Birand Stanton, on the subject of American slavery so some interesting information from Mr. Scoble ecompanied them. A Mr. Gurley, I think, to get up a Colonization meeting here; but he that the subject was better understood in Glasthan he was aware of, and it was a complete

Most sincerely yours,

JAMES MCTEAR. P. S. Be pleased to give my best respects to you hy companion, Mr. Rogers. He also stands high re estimation of the abolitionists of Glasgow.

Rhode-Island.

The anti-slavery zeal of this State has, within the two years, been somewhat dormant-in that conon which is, of all others, the most deplorablether cold nor hot. We were not prepared, there a see many persons in attendance at the annual ing of the State Society, which was held in Provon Wednesday and Thursday of the present There was, however, a choice collection and the number kept stea lily increasing up hour that we were compelled to leave. We of the meeting, the proceedings of which were terised by solemnity of spirit, and great harof action. Among the speakers were Dr. Hud-George W. Benson, N. H. Whiting, Abbey Kel-Sophia Little, Abel Tanner, William Adams, and am French. Who does the reader suppose coned to act as chairman pro tem, in the absence of President? An agent of the New Organization ! very man who, at New-York in May last, called the anti-slavery women to vote that they had no to vote; and who, because they were allowed frights and privileges in that meeting, called all the other sex, whose consciences would not rate such a departure from scriptural injunctions, seeds, and assist in organizing a rival national andavery society !! None other than CHARLES W. usax! In Providence, he had no scruples of ace to keep him from participating in the prodings, though women were placed upon the busiministee, were enrolled as members, and adsed the assembly ! If our friend is disposed to reto his first love, and to stand once more upon the uti-slavery platform, we are ready to give him right hand of fellowship; but this playing fast and -this changing of colors, chameleon-like-thi e putting on and off the garb of new or old organaccording to circumstances, without any acwledgment of change-is not very well calculated

care personal esteem or confidence. Sabbath, Ministry and Church Convention. his important meeting occupied three days and bers. Many persons from distant parts of the ry came up for the purpose, so that the chapel well filled during all its sessions, and crowded ng the evenings. We regard this Convention as a that the movement was not premature, but was ded by the state of the public mind. The quesof the divine authority of the institution of the th, as now existing, was the only one which the ntion took up. It was thoroughly and ably dison both sides, and, in the main, in a good No vote was taken on the proposition, as the nd of the meeting was discussion. The Conadjourned till the last Tuesday in March, it will resume its deliberations, and conside stion of the origin, nature and authority of the

ation of the ministry, as now constituted. We shall not undertake to give any sketch of the es or arguments on either side, as a full report probably be published soon. At any rate, we not make the attempt, as it would be obviously ssible, within our limited space, to do any thing justice to the elaborate arguments which were ced on either side.

Though the Convention refused, in the outset, to ine the discussion to the scripture argument, the f of the time was devoted to the consideration of proofs which the Bible affords in support of th fution. This examination was made very oughly and ably on both sides. The arguments ad against the institution of a special day of rest. derived from the nature of things and the conon of man, were also urged with much force and ity. We are certain that the spirit of inquiry ch this Convention has excited must be benefiand that the general mind will not rest until i ascertained how these things are.

We were sorry to perceive, on the part of some exat spirits, a want of faith in man and in truth exited in an apprehension of mischief to be caused by agriation of the topics. We regretted that they not possessed themselves more fully of the views ose who think that false impressions on these ets prevail in the community, and the changes ald have the substitution of true ones pro We think that such carefulness would have hemselves some uneasiness, and would have ented them from giving erroneous impressions of purposes and wishes of those who were prominent dling the meeting, and, perhaps, from promoting ery mischiefs they deprecate through their uninonal misrepresentations. We are certain that views of those persons, rightly understood, can er be of mischievous tendency, and we think that eir opinions had been fully understood by those a upposed them, as they might have been, and distly kept before the andience, that no injurious imon could have been made upon any present by vement. Should any such unfortunate result Ir, we hold ourselves free. The blame must lie hase who misapprehended, and consequently misated our opinions and designs .- [Non-Resistant.]

and Ministry Convention. PHII ADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1840.

DEAR BROTHER:

I shall not be able to get to the Convention on the 17th. I feel a deep interest in it, and in the subjects which are about to come before it—and did I not feel so much worn down in my labors in the cause o Non-Resistance for the past few weeks, I should write my views of those subjects, and send them to the meeting. As it is, should a report of the doings of Respected Friend-With the liberty of adding

certain by a comparison of views what is the true Christian Subbath, Ministry, &c. That such a Convention is demanded, I have not a doubt. The true hardly to be looked for in those organizations called of such a monopoly. But, thanks to the four and Ministry-I cannot and shall not recognize as a beginning. Christian Church and Ministry. The religion of our church and ministerial organizations, as such, has lit- and soul to bigotry and delusion, resist with such tle more affinity to the pure, peaceful and perfect religion of Jesus Christ, than had the religion of the eribes and Pharisees, and Heathen Rome-in spirit engaged in the work of releasing universal man. The and practice. I hope, therefore, the brothren and sisters that shall meet there will freely, fully, prayerfully, and under a sense of their responsibility to God, canvas these subjects. I have no fear of discussion In a fair field, truth has nothing to fear in a contest

I am fully aware of the odium that will be attached to those who called and those who attend that Convention. Let it come. I am willing to bear it with you. I am willing to be of no reputation among men, if I may but please Him, who hath loved me and died the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my that I am not more like him, -and in very truth I fection can say that in proportion as I am conscious of having tried to be like Christ-to follow in his steps for the last eight years-have I been denounced as an infidel, a disorganizer, a traitor to human government-a madman and a fool, by those who profess to be the ninisters of Jesus. I am well satisfied that what is velopment of truth made by your efforts in the cause now denounced as infidelity, anarchy and jacobinism of reform. by a pro-slavery, bloodstained, ambitious, time-sery ing church and ministry, will prove to be the very religion taught oy Jesus of Nazareth; and for teach ing and practising which, He was denounced as a blas phemer, a no-government man and traiter to Casar. and finally crucified. Is the disciple greater than his It is enough that he is like him. If they hated Him, they hate all who tread in his steps. If there be not twenty persons at the Convention, I hope they will lay reputation and life on the altar of God, and seek the truth as it is in Jesus.

I hope there will be in it the utmost toleration of opinion. Let no one be moved to indignation if sentiments are avowe heaven-wide different from his own. Let none feel wounded or grieved in spirit because others do not see as they see-let perfect freedom of thought and speech be manifested; and let no one feel that he is responsible for the opinion and words of another-but let it be understood that each one thinks and speaks on his or her responsibl lity to God-and that the Convention as a body, nor any individual in it, is at all responsible for opinions uttered by any member. Let no one feel burt at all that his opinions are rejected, and even regarded with abhorrence by others. Let there be one heartif there be many heads. Let all be baptized into on spririt of love-of perfect freedom of opinion and com munication, remembering that God is love-and that all who abide in love, dwell in God, and God i them. If you enjoy this exalted, ennobling, filial alhance with God-I have no fear that your hearts will be sundered-however wide apart your heads may Put on Christ, and let the spirit of Him who i the Truth dwell in your hearts, and sweet and broth erly will be your interchange of thoughts, however

I hope the subjects will not be brought up in the form of resolutions to be passed—but in the form of subjects to be discussed without any conventional action. Let each one speak as in his or her opinion the Lord shall give utterance. For myself, I care little which subject is called up first. While as a Convention it will not perhaps be possible to speak in harmony on any of the subjects-yet individuals will speak, as individuals; and I hope reports of what is said by different persons may be taken, and given to the public in some form,

May He who is Love and Truth be with you an

In great haste-thine-H. C. WRIGHT.

NEW-LISBON Columbiana (Co.) } Ohio, 1st: of the 11th mo. 1840. }

E. QUINCY:

The question proposed to be examined at the Cor vention to assemble on the 17th instant deserves the serious attention of the Christian community.

I feel no hesitation in saying that the ministry an church which have prevailed for 1500 years, have failed to promote the best interests of man, and need thorough reform. The latter has been more intent on proselyting than spreading true christian virtues, and I apprehend has in every instance disclosed the fact, that all organized bodies invariably tend to steal power from the many and concentrate it in the few-and that few seldom look beyond their own selfish views Hence the church as an instrument to promote the love of God, and our neighbor as ourselves, has been paralyzed.

As to the ministry, common observation must convince the candid mind, that it aims to draw all eyes and minds to itself, instead of turning them to Christ, the author and finisher of all true faith; and hence the darkness that prevails among the people. Dies it bear any resemblance to that instituted by Christ ? His sought the good of the flock, and not the flocce His feured not man, and boldly declared against all sins, popular or unpopular, whether in high places or low. His professed obedience to the will of its master before downy couches and sumptuous tables, or the powers and favors of men. I fear, to be Christ-like, John-like, Peter-like, or Paul-like, has constituted no part of the concern of the present ministry; and I conclude that it needs a thorough sifting. Purify the church and the ministry, and a curistian Sabbath will begin to be understood; not the observance of one day but a resting from our own works, that is, leaving the errors and s ins of selfish human nature, to cultivate love to God and man not on one day, but on all days alike. God is worshipped when man makes the Savery Standard.

Biritish Abolitionism.

"Our brother Garrison impliedly questions our phrascalogy, in a hurried letter to our New-Hampshire constituents, on our return from England."—Intigospel principle of peace on earth and good will to No, we did not mean to question it. The Philan men, his every day rule of action, and that not in thropist complained of it, and also of the censure beone place but in all places, not in giving attention to stowed by the Standard upon the London Committee

words of the Spirit. and feelings, than to be with you in convention, but the condemnation he had passed upon it. -and the most I can do, is to assure you that my feelings and spirit will be with you. May your delibera-ment.

Letters relating to the late Sabbath, Church, tions advance the cause of reform, and discribing many rum the tyranny of a mercenary priesthood. I hope the principal points in the arguments pro and con will be published.

Thy friend in the cause of Christian and mental SAMUEL MYERS.

NEW-LISBON, Ohio, Nov. 2nd, 1840.

the Convention be published in pamphlet form, or few words to the foregoing as a testimony of my apotherwise-(as I suppose they will be,)-I would ask proval of the course of our eastern friends, I can say of the Convention the privilege of giving a short writ. I rejoice that you are taking such a bold and decisive ten statement of my views to be published with their step as to meet in Convention to question the divine origin of institutions sanctified by time-honored su perstitions and prejudices. And why? Because du-Convention,-and I rejoice that it is so-believing as ty enjoins the exercise of our inalienable rights to I do that it is called, not-to put down the Christian ascertain as far as in our power every thing that per-Ministry, Church, Sabbath and worship—but to as-A monopoly of thought and power has ever been

the greatest curse the human family have had to endure; and to can the climax, those who have made idea of worship, of a Christian Church, Ministry and the loudest professions of benevolence towards the Sabbath, as taught by Christ and his Apostles, is race, have always been the most prominent supporters the Church and Ministry, as bodies among us. There all truth, such a state of things is not to last forever. are indiciduals among all denominations, who, I be- The work of reform has long been in progress, and lieve, entertain just and Christ-like sentiments on now assumes an aspect too plain, prompt and decisive these subjects-but we may well inquire-What and to be misunderstood, trifled with, or ridiculed into siwhere is a Christian Church and Ministry? when we lence; its onward march is irresistible; tyrants and see those bodies of men called such, as bodies, become thrones, ecclesiastical and civil, must be laid low bethe bulwarks of slavery, war, and every abomination. fore its potency. Let it go on, it must go on, till A man-stealing and man-killing and Sectarian Church truth rules the world as it should have done from the

How melancholy to see the multitude, wedded body untiring zeal and devotion the efforts of those who have essayed to unshackle themselves, and are now freest and purest few, have always had to suffer at the hands of the corrupt and enslaved multitude.

Slavery, spiritual and intellectual, has not been productive only of slavery temporal and physical, but of almost every other calamity. And O! that it had long since been known,-that it could but be known and felt now, to avert the unspeakable anguish doom

ed to come upon the world!

Go on in the good work, with a spirit of kindnes and forbearance, and then, though your efforts to undermine the Babels of power may excite a ' holy horfor me-to be counted the offscouring of the earth for ror' and indignation in the minds of the spiritually enslayed, they cannot full to receive the approbation Lord. I am not ashamed of Christ-nor of any re- of Infinite purity and truth, and that of those who proach I may suffer for his sake. I am only ashamed have made the nearest approach to such a state of per-

For free, full and kind discussion on all subjects, Respectfully, &c.

THOMAS E. LONGSHORE. P. S. There are a number here who feel deeply in erested in your movements, and hail every new de-T. E. L.

Roll of Members of the Convention.

Roll of Members of the Convention.

Baston—Hugh B. Louge, Ann Todd, Rebecca Louge, Joseph Southwick, John Curtis, Jr., N. Gale, Charles Blaisdell, Mrs. Prescott Dickerson, Francis Jackson, Mary B. Gregory, Abigail Folsom, Henry G. Chapman, Wm. L. Garrison, Charles Spear, Benj. Phelon, John Gallison King, J. R. Lowell, J. V. Himes, Leonard Jackson, Wm. M. Chace, Abel Baldwin, John S. Fales, Maria W. Chapman, Eliza F. Merriam, Abby C. Southwick, Ephraim Wright, Charles K. Whipple, J. Pierpont, Warren Burton, George Ripley, H. Clapp, Sydney Sonthworth, H. G. Bowditch.

Bowditch.

Lynn-Ruth Buffum, Eliza Boyce, Elizabeth Whitmarsh, Wm. Bassett, George Little, Mary D. Buffum, James N. Buffum.

Walpole—Aaron Guild, Warren Allen.

New Bedford-John M. Spear, Andrew Robeson. Hunson-Edward Y. Perry, John Allen, Joshua

Honson—Edward Y. Perry, John Allen, Joshua Perry.
Gloucester—George C. Leach, Thomas Haskell.
Worcester—Jonathan Butterfield, Joseph S. Wall,
Catherine S. Nichols.
Ceaterville—Sylvanus Jagger, Austin Bearse.
Neponset Village—Wm. P. Penkes.
Cambridgeport—Nathaniel Snow, Helen E. Garrison, M. A. W. Johnson.
Farboro'—S. B. Hodges, S. Ripley.
Gruton—David Needham.
Baldwinville—Nathan Merriam.
Chelsea—Hamlet Bates.
Hanover—Rufus Bates, John Curtis.
Quincy—C. P. Cranch. Quincy-C. P. Cranch Fitchburg -- Joseph Palmer, Wm. A. Greenough. West Rochury—Daniel Gregg, The South Marshfield—N. H. Whiting. Hyannis—Ezra B. Ely. Newburyport—Wm. Ashby. -Samuel Philbrick Salem—Wm. Ashby.
Plymouth—Zilpha W. Harlow, Wm. Thomas.
Fall River—A. Bowen.
Weymouth—Harvey E. Weston. South Scituate-Samuel J. May

Harwich—Elkanah Nickerson. Yarmouth—Ezekiel Thatcher, Lucy Thatcher. Yarmouth—Ezekiel Thatcher, Lucy Cembridge—D. Mack. Hyannis—Rosella Ford. North Indover—Parker Richardson. Roxbury—Caroline Weston. Burlington, N. J.—Joseph Parrish.

Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
Providence, R. I.—Daniel Saunders, John Earle, J.
A. Barker, Christopher A. Greene, Sarah A. Chace, Hopkinton-George H. Perry.

Hopkinton—George II. Ferry.
Westerly—Win. Stillman.
Olnegville R. I.—Martin Cheney.
Paretucket—Win. Adams.
Braintree, Vt.—Benj. W. Dyer.
Eust Bethel—Patten Davis.
Concord, N. H.—John B. Chandler Concord, N. H.—John B. Chandler
Mt. Vernom—David Dutton.
East Hampton, Ct.—J. S. Hall.
Brooklyn—Herbert Searborough.
New London—Simon B. Bailey.
Cape Elizabeth, Me.—Greely Hannaford. Ohio-John O. Wattles.

Ohio—John O. Wattles.

Residence unknown—Lydia Hallowell, N. Fair-inks, S. S. Wells, M. A. Brooks. PROVIDENCE, Nov. 7, 1840.

BRO. GARRISON-The following extract of a letter dated Oct. 6th, from an anti-slavery friend in Ohio. illustrates a principle, and contains an item of encouragement for abolitionists everywhere to go and do likewise. E. SMITH. " FRIEND SMITH :- How is it with our party,-the

onsistent party in Rhode-Island? Oh, for moral principle in man, to act as conscience would dictate! I see no reason to change my ground on that subject." We carry out, in Oberlin, the principle in respect to abolitionism. We have done it for several years .-We hold the balance of power, and can turn the election which ever way we please, so far as this county and congressional district are concerned; and now we have whole-souled abolitionists as whig candidates for representatives, both in Congress and the State Logislature! Thus let temperance men and abolitionists, all over the land, act, and soon the grinding of the prisoners shall cease, and the flood-gates of corruption and vice shall fall never more to rise. Remember the slave, and especially the poor fugitive. Multitudes are now on their way to "Freedom's west gate. Cry mightily unto God for his speedy liberation S. S. ASHLEY.

* The importance of consistent voting at the polls,

British Abolitionism.

words of men, but in obedience to the living We were willing to leave the defence of his style or language to our bro. Rogers, while it was our object Nothing would be more consonant with my views to show that the conduct of that Committee merit

From the Non-Resistant.

religion to save it. An intelligent member of an ortho dox church in this city, (in the course of an argument against non-resistance, in which he maintained that self-preservation is the first law of nature,) deliberately declared to me, that, under certain circumstances of danger, he would deny Christ and renonnee Christianity, if no other way of escape appeared. Probably few persons would be willing to express so plainly as this their readiness to apostatize. But this in-dividual had recently heard his minister say, 'If a man tries to kill me, and I can prevent it in no other way, I will kill him,' and he may have concluded that self-preservation would justify one infraction of God's law as well as another.

One of the great arguments of those who oppo peace principles is, the 'paramount duty of self-pro ervation,' and they seem to take it for granted, that where forgiveness and the love of enemies cease to be safe, they cease to be duties. In relation to this subject, Dr. Sharp says, pp. 18, 19,

'If it be asserted that the Lord will protect those who shall rely unlimitedly on peace principles, my answer must be, that I know no facts in all past history which would justify the nation in neglecting the means of defence, or in expecting the miraculous protection of heaven. And I freely confess, that were an enemy of heaven. And I freely confess, that were an enemy on our coast, I should retire to sleep feeling more secure, and trusting Providence with greater calamess, knowing that we had a gallant navy, forts well manned, and our shores lined with citizen soldiers, commanded by the members of this 'Ancient and Honorable Δrüllery Company,' than I should if we were destitute of these means of defence.'

Our author seems to be entirely freefrom that rash selfonfidence which Peter displayed when he maintained that his trust in Christ was such, that he was ready to go with him to prison and to death. Peter, being young in the Christian faith, full of zeal and courage, and ignorant of the force of temptation, was ready to put implicit confidence in Christ alone; but Dr. occasions in which Providence is supported by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

When a merchant demands a responsible endorser upon his creditor's note, it is plain that he deems the note by itself insecure. When a shipmaster lets go his second anchor and cable, it is plain that he doubts whether the first will hold. When a general orders up his reserved force, it is plain that he fears his main body may be defeated. And not less manifest is it,

body, and after that have no more that they can do." But Dr. Sharp confesses that he is afraid, unless an equal number of body-killers is arrayed on his side; and then he can calmly repose, TRUSTING IN PROVI-DENCE! This is adding insult to injury. He attempts to deceive the Searcher of hearts by smooth speeches, and says, in effect-Do not think, O Lord, that these my military preparations indicate any want of faith; it is true, they have rather a suspicious appearance but I really do not put much confidence in them; ob, no! THOU art my strength! in THEE ALONE I trust! Confidence must be entire, even among men, or it

becomes inefficacious and valueless. How, then, must God estimate a suspicious, doubting, uncertain reliance! But let us proceed to consider the main idea of the quotation above, which I understand to be this: Since facts plainly assure us, that God does not always preserve the lives of those who forgive their enemics and return good for evil, it becomes our duty to

such paramount importance as to render expedient the otherwise injudicious measure of disobedience to God's

command - Forgive your enemies. It assumes, also, that violent resistance with deadly weapons preserves life more effectually than peacefulness, patient forbearance, and forgiveness.

The prevalence and weighty influence of these errors in our community demand a more extended examination and exposure of them than the limits of a

newspaper article will admit.

will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it. Do we venerate the martyrs, who in former ages have counted it all joy and triumph to testify with their blood the sincerity of their faith and obedience, and a Jewish synagogue, in which there was a rich collection of plate. Several of the heads of the yet, as soon as the like faith and obedience endanger our own lives, draw back from a similar testimony?—
If God still superintends the affairs of this world, if Christ still watches the course of those who call themselves his children, and waits to receive them with selves his children, and waits to receive them with the approving sentence, 'Well done, good and faithful servants,' if his promise will certainly be made good, to repay them a hundred fold for all loss, suffering, shame and reproach which faithfulness to him may bring upon them in this life, it is not rashness, it is not extravagance nor fanaticism, it is not neglect or the proper means of safety, to rely absolutely and solely upon the spiritual weapons which he has authorized, and to reject the carnal weapons which he has forbidden. A true servant of God esteems his life, as well as his time, property, and talents, to be not his own, but placed with him in trust, to be employed in the service of him who gave it: and whenever the performance of any duty exposes that life to danger, it is his appropriate work, the very business danger, it is his appropriate work, the very business of the was sent into the world, to make a prompt and cheerful sacrifice of it. What is the distinction. The individual, without uttering a word, stepped him. The individual, without uttering a word, stepped tion between a man of the world and a Christian, if it be not that the former is chiefly influenced by selfishness, or a regard for his own life and property, and the later by selfishness, or a regard for his own life and property, and the later by selfishness. and the latter by religion, or a sense of his duty to God? Life, like other talents, is given to us to be used, not to be saved; to be exposed to all the hazards, be they more or less imminent, with which obscince to God's commands may bring us in contact, not to be folded in a napkin and never used, for fear it should be worn out. Happy is the man who has his eyes so purged from the mists of mortality, that he can look beyond the hopes and fears of this world, and clearly religize the excellence of the Chiversely. The Richmond Star states that the mean how were attempting to sell three negroes a short time since, under very suspicious circumstances; the facts of the vessel however had, unfortunately, been discharged, but it is hoped will be caught again. It appears that the man now in custody has been engaged for two or three years in stealing negroes from Delaware plants and selling them in Virginia and North Carolina; but the police were never able to careh him. It and the latter by religion, or a sense of his duty to clearly realize the excellence, glory, and blessedness of being a true servant of God; thrice blessed is he who not only sees this great truth, but exemplifies it in his life, reduces it to practice day by day, and, like

and thus lives is safe? Nothing can harm him. All Measures had been taken to give him and them a things, by the express ordination of God, work togeth- proper reception. er for his good! Every dart of the enemy glauces off harmless from the celestial panoply with which he is begirt. Reproach, scorn and contempt lose their power of wounding, and are as little regarded as the idle wind; poverty and hardship are no longer terrible; persecution vainly lifts the scourge and points to the process of the

Foreign News.

Dr. Sharp's Artillery Election Sommon.

Among that large class, lay and elerical, who are trying to serve God and mammon, this seems to be an invariable rule of action: 'All that a man hath will be give for his life.' Having an instinctive apprehension that this temporal life is their all, no sooner is it assailed than they feel the atmost extremity of terror, and at once give up conscience, principles, and which was not quite ready for this voyage.—Daily Meter tier.

The Great Western which left New York on the 10th of October arrived at Bristol on the 24th.

There was a terrible collision on the 25th between There was a terrible collision on the 25th between the Britannia and Phenix, two steamships which ply between London and Havre. They met at sea, nearly off Dangeness Point, in the night. The Britannia struck the Phenix just before the paddle box, the weakest point of a steam vessel, enting her down to the water's edge. She immediately began to fill, and soon sunk. The passengers and crew were taken on hoard the Britannia.

The Queen of Spain has abdicated the throne, ar the management of affairs has fallen very much into the hands of Gen. Espartero.

DEATHS. Admiral Fleming, Earl Scaffeld, Lord Holland, and Major Jenkins are dead. Sir Francis Bordett met with a severe accident

which nearly killed him-not quite The population of Ireland is nearly 8,000,000-the egister voters are 60,607.

The news is decidedly favorable on the great question of war in Europe, especially as M. Thiers, the leader of the war party in the Cabinet of France, had found it necessary to resign his position.

The Cotton market looks tolerably well. Flour had declined. Money was searcer, though the searc-ity had not the appearance of long continued severity.

The packet ship South America, from New-York for Liverpool, was fired upon on the 2nd inst. just as she was cutering the Channel, by an English yacht full of men. The yacht proved to be a revenue cruis-er, and the conduct of her officer in command is severely censured by the Liverpool papers.

The grand jury having found a true bill against the Earl of Cardigan, for his felony in fighting a duel with Captain Tuckett, his lordship will be capitally tried by the House of Lords.

It is Lady Fanny Effict, the Earl and Countess of put implicit confidence in Christ alone; but Dr. Minto's second daughter, who is about to be married to Lord John Russell. Her ladyship is in her 25th occasions in which Providence is supported by the not fixed for their nuptials.

Suria. On the 10th inst., an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman Pasha, in which the latter were com-pletely defeated, and took to the mountains with 200 cavalry and 2 officers. 7000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, have, from the result of this engagement fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte.

The pitched battle with Ibrahim Pasha afforded an body may be defeated. And not less manifest is it, that when Dr. Sharp demands armies and navies to co-operate with Providence in his defence, he doubts either the ability or the willingness of Providence to defend him, distrusts God's promises of protection to his adopted children, and proves himself destitute of that faith, without which it is impossible to please God. Christ says, 'Be not afraid of them that kill the large and the providence in the companion of the providence in the companion of the providence to defend him, distrusts God's promises of protection to his adopted children, and proves himself destitute of that faith, without which it is impossible to please God. Christ says, 'Be not afraid of them that kill the large and the providence in his defendance to defend him, distrusts God's promises of protection to the fact that faith, without which it is impossible to please God. Christ says, 'Be not afraid of them that kill the respect to the general war, the Egyptian army, at the most moderate calculation, has lost 10,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters.

Loydon, Nov. 3. Madrid journals and letters of the 23d ult. are chiefly occupied with accounts of the Queen Mother and her parting interview with her two daughters, which is described as extremely affecting. She is said to have fainted twice before she bade them adien.

Espar, ero has played his cards with so much skill, as to have constituted himself and his wife the virtual sovereigns of the country. The Duchess of Victory is to act as Camerara-Mayor to Isabella II, and the Duke, her Jusband, has managed to invest himself

is to act as Camerara-Mayor to Isabella II, and the Duke, her husband, has managed to invest himself with the appointment of Captain General of the Body Guard. Having thus secured to themselves the two most influential posts in the Palace, they can, in fact, have no higher object to obtain.

The Queen is said to have taken leave of Espartero, when she left Valencia, with the bitterest reproaches for his perfuly. Her Majesty ascribed all her embarrassments to his machinations, and vented her indignation against him in terms of unmeasured accribity. Your conduct towards me, 'said she,' is emins and return good for evil, it becomes our duty to secure our own safety by providing deadly weapons, and using them when we are assailed.

This reasoning assumes, as an obvious and self-evident truth, that the preservation of life is a matter of such paramount importance as to render expedient the

LONDON, Nov. 4. The news from Syria which ar London, Nov. 4. The news from Syria which arrived yesterday by the telegraphic despatch of the 31st of October from Toulon is undoubtedly very important, and, though it shows that the reports previously received were somewhat premature, it fully confirms the rumor of the success of the Anglo-Turkish forces, the extension of the insurrection throughout the country of Mount Lebanon, and the probable defeat of Ibrahim whenever he shall venture to meet the allied troops. The despatch from Malta of the 27th ult., giving news direct from Seyde of the 21st, confirms the intelligence from Alexandria of the 17th; and the presence of the Emir Berbir on board the Is it indeed true wisdom for a Christian to look first and the presence of the Emir Bechir on board the Cyclops is likewise mentioned. It is, however, not what then did Christ mean when he said, 'Whoso-ever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever will save his life for me sale, the same shall save it.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11. A fire broke out here

-ITEMS.

na; but the police were never able to catch him. It is stated that he has stolen 35 altogether. The wretch will now get a portion of his deserts.

A CARGO OF CONVICT SLAVES. There was con In his life, reduces it to practice day by day, and, like Christ, makes it his meat and drink, his joy, his very life, to do the will of his heavenly Father; such an one is delivered from fear and care, knowing that he has an Almighty Protector and Provider, and he can truly say with David—' Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for the provider at with me.'

Is it not manifest that the man who thus believes and thus lives is safe? Nothing can harm him. All Measures had been taken to give him and them a

the stake; death itself has ceased to be an evil; amidst their combined assaults, the believer can joyfully exclaim—Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

C. K. W.

New Hampshire, is 269,633; being an increase of 14,848 in ten years. Colored, 530, being a decrease of 70 since 1830. In 1820 the colored population appears to have been 925.

Votes in Massachusetts. Davis. Morton. Johnson, &c. Suffolk 4567 Essex Worcester 11192 Bristol 5199 4699 5623 Plymonth 4220 Hampden 3486 Franklin 2325 Berkshire 3897 Barnstable 1586 Middlesex 8062 3349 3341 Dukes 307 Nantucket 336 337 666

55,481

Whole number of votes 127.276. BETTING. The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday says: 'We have heard it estimated that as large an amount as \$500,000 was lost and won in this city and New York, on the recent election in Pennsylvania. The penalties against betting are, it would seem, not yet sufficiently rigid.'

71,014

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION. Ohio. The official re-GOVERNOR'S ELECTION. Ohio. The official returns from all but Henry and Athens counties, in which the majorities only are given, are 127,064 for Shannon, to 144,054 for Corwin. Shannon's vote is increased twenty thousand in two years, and yet he is beaten by sixteen thousand, making, with his old anjority, an increase of forty-two thousand retes in two years!!! The whole vote of Ohio amounts to nearly 275,000, which is more than there were white males over 21, by the State census of 1839.

In the late great ballot battle, neither of the candian the late great ballot battle, neither of the candi-dates for President or Vice President received the vote of his native State. New-York declared against Van Buren, Virginia against Harrison and Tyler, Kentucky against Johnson, and Tennessee against Polk.

Dreadful Accident. Steamer Persian collapsed her flue on Saturday, 7th inst., at 10 P. M. at Napoleon, killing five persons on the spot, viz: David Green, 1st engineer; John Williams, 2d mate; Occar Brown, fireman, and two children, deck passengers, names unknown; and scalding thirty-two others, whom have since died. Missouri Republican

Another Columitous Accident. The steamboat Le Roy, plying between Chatahooche and Iola, on Sat-urday the 28th burst her boilers, and was afterwards burnt up. Fortunately, but few passengers were on board: six lives were lost.

Shipereek and Loss of Life. The sch. Love, Captain Godfrey, arrived to day from Porto Cabello. On the 14th inst. lat 35, lon 73, fell in with the wreck of the sch. Butterfly, Capt. Kemstry, from hence, bound to Curacoa, and took from her John Bramels, seaman, of Philadelphia, the only survivor out of 7.

Great Fire at Canajoharie. A letter from Canajo-Great Fire at Campobarie. A letter from Canajo-harie, dated yesterday, says; 'A large fire occurred here last night, in which almost the whole village was destroyed. About forty buildings were destroyed, chiefly dwellings. Loss probably will exceed \$100,-000; mostly insured.—New-York Jour. of Com.

Robert T. Hewes, the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party, died at German Flats, N. Y. on the 5th inst., aged 106.

Twelve buildings, estimated at \$50,000, were burnt at Natchez, on the 4th inst.

Mr. Michael Burnham, of Essex, was so severely injured by the falling of a plank on his head, at the time of the launching of the ship Sooloo, at Salem, on Thursday last, that he died the following morning.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LIBERA-TOR. This is the season of the year when fewer subscrip-

tions are paid than any other.

Our receipts to the first of October have only been sufficient to meet the current expenses, and the amount from the subscription list alone has not been sufficient for them. Friends to the Liberator have generally given donations over and above their sub-

There is more than enough due from the subscribers to pay all the debts of the Liberator.

The paper-maker, the compositors, the press-man, the editor most have their wages, and we have not, on account of the delinquencies, money to pay them. Will those indebted consider this expose of our af-

airs, and immediately make their remittances? Our city subscribers will, we trust, call at our office, We assure one and all, that our wants are pressing,

Boston, Nov. 3, 1840. THE AGENT. Notice to Delinquent Subscribers.

and claim immediate and efficient attention.

The Committee on the pecuniary concerns of the Liberator give notice that they shall shortly send a bill to every delinquent subscriber. Those who are in arrear more than one year, will be struck from the subscription list, unless payment be made within three weeks from the time of sending the bill. If any subscriber, who has paid, should find that his paper is discontinued, under the above arrangement, he is requested to give immediate notice of the mis

take by mail, to Oliver Johnson, Boston FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WILLIAM BASSETT, EDMUND QUINCY,

Committee. Boston, Nov. 3, 1840.

NOTICES.

BRISTOL DISTRICT, ON HAND!

The friends of Independent Anti-Slavery Nomina-tions in District No. 10, are requested to meet in Tauntons, Friday, Nov. 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to make arrangements for the NEXT TRIAL. Let each town send twice as many delegates, or volunteers, as t is entitled to send Representatives to the General Court this year. C. C. NICHOLS, Court this year. Chairman of District Com. Freetown, Nov. 18, 1840.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Old Colony Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Middleboro on Thursday, the 10th day of December next in the Town-House, near the four corners. The meeting will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. and in the afternoon an address will be delivered by Mr. Garrison. Lot there be a large delegation from every town in the county. town in the county.

WM. T. BRIGGS, Sccretary.

South Scituate, Nov. 23d, 1840. LECTURES ON ORATORY. PROF. BRONSON will commence a popular course of Lectures on Orazony, in the Marlboro' Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and

Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and continue each succeeding Monday evening; condens ing his TEN Lectures into SIX; interspersed with Recitations from some of the principal Poets and Orators of the world. In many respects, this Course will differ from the former one, embracing, however, all the principles of his system, rhetorically applied.

Single Season Tickets, \$1; Triple do do, for two Ladies and a Gentleman, \$2; Family do do, for five of its members, \$3. May be obtained at the principal Book-stores.

P. S. Admission for one evening, 25 cents.

N. B. Mr. Bronson's stay in the city is limited. He will open day classes on TUESDAY, Nov. 24th, and all who intend to take Lessons will please enter their names as soon as convenient, at the Marlboro' Hotel.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR It has been decided, upon consultation and advice with the friends of the cause in various parts of the State, to hold the Fair of 1840, during Christmas State, to hold the Fair of 1840, during Christmas week, and to spare no exertions to make it a pleasant and profitable occasion to the 'good old cause,' which each year's effort makes dearer and dearer. Our Seventh Anti-Slavery Fair ought to command exertions proportionate to the need of funds. Donations and contributions may be left at 25 Cornhill; 11 West street; or, 4, High street. If the friends would reserve their annual appropriation for Christmas and New-Year's presents till the Fair, the committee are confident that no tehere could a more exquisite or reasonable selection be made than from the tables of the Massachebetts Asti-Slavery Fair. Beautiful and rare articles of the usefully ornamental style, (many styles never before imported.) are already reand rare articles of the usefully ornamental style, (many styles never before imported,) are already received from members of the committee in England, France and Switzerland. Think of the cause, and for its sake reserve your gift-money till Christmas. In behalf of the Committee,

MARIA W. CHAPMAN.

B ston, Oct. 23, 1840.

From the Boston Transcript. IMPROMPTU LINES, Occasioned by a scornful remark concerning ' Woman's Sphere. - From the Mt. Vernon Review.

A Woman's sphere !' It is the world ! Where er a vice is found, She sternly cries-Oh! 'cut it down, Why cumbereth it the ground? Where'er the tear of sorrow flows,

Or sickness racks the brain, Hers is the low and gentle voice That stills the cry of pain. Where'er the voice of strife is heard,

Or fierce contentions rise; The promise to the friends of peace, Is Woman's holy prize. Where'er a human heart is found, Shall woman's sway extend;

Her 'sphere,' the world -her time of rule, Till time itself shall end ! Sneer on, proud scorner, yet may'st thou Be proud to own her power; For time speeds on with steady wing,

And brings thy latest hour. And who shall then bend o'er thy couch, And cool thy feverish head, And shed a ray of comfort o'er A gloomy, dying bed?

Oh, who but woman then can cheer Thy sad and fainting heart? Then own, hers is a noble sphere-A high and honored part !

Be woman's sphere, infinity; Perfection be her aim; Her time to act-eternity; Her prize-a christian name.

For fame is transient-born of man : But 'perfect is the Lord;' And He commands that all shall be Perfect in deed and word.

Not then her sphere, a work-box, A needle, all her power; Her aim to work with taste and skill, Some 'plaything of an hour.'

Nor yet here sphere, the kitchen, To wield the spoon or ladle; Nor even alone, a nursery, To sing, and rock the cradle.

Nor yet her sphere, a parlor, To lounge o'er album leaves ; To tend a lapdog, feed a cat, And talk of gowns and sleeves !

From the Portland Transcript.

THE FARMER'S LIFE. How happy is the lot of those

Whom daily toil has blest ! Sweet, balmy sleep their limbs compose With soft and quiet rest. Their hands the fruitful fields employ, Beneath a smiling sky; No cares the bliss of life destroy, As seasons circle by.

In grandeur of the forest trees, The mountain and the stream-And beauties glorious far than these, That from the Eternal beam, They feel the presence of his love-His bountoous hand adore ; And while they lift their hearts above,

The cup of joy runs o'er. By day-by night-His guardian care Around their path they feel; Below-above-'tis every where To those who do his will. In field-in cot-where'er they rove.

The tillers of the ground Have joys to fill the heart with love, That no where else are found. O, give me then a farmer's life. Far from the noisy town, Where all is bustle, care and strife, And peace no efforts crown :

There let me pass my evening days -Inhale the fragrant airs-Pouring devout and grateful praise, Untouched by earthly cares. Westbrook. MARIA.

A HARVEST HYMN FOR 1840. BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The God of harvest praise; In loud thanksgiving, raise Hand, heart, and voice; The valleys laugh and sing,

Forests and mountains ring, The plains their tribute bring, The streams rejoice. Of food for man and beast, Jehovah spreads a feast, Above, beneath;

Ye herds and flocks, draw near ; Fowls, ye are welcome here; His goodness crowns the year For all that breathe Garden and orchard ground,

Autumnal fruits have crowned; The vintage glows; Here plenty pours her horn, There the full tide of corn, Sway'd by the breath of morn, The land o'erflows. The wind, the rain, the sun,

Their genial work have done; Wouldst thou be fed. Man, to thy labor bow, Thrust in the sickle now Reap where thou once didst plow, God sends thee bread. Thy few seeds scattered wide.

He hath so multiplied, That thou mayest find Christ's miracles renewed: With self-producing food, He feeds a multitude He feeds mankind.

The God of harvest praise; Hand, hearts and voices raise With sweet accord; From field to garner throng, Bearing your sheaves along, And in your harvest song, Bless ye the Lord.

Yea, bless his boly name. And your souls' thanks proclain Through all the earth; Is comely-but be not God's benefits forgot Amidst your mirth.

THE SLANDERER.

Think'st thou there are no serpents in the world But those who slide upon the grassy sod, And sting the luckless foot that passes them There are who in the path of social life Do bask their spotted skin in fortune's sun. And sting the soul-ay, till its healthful frame Is changed to secret, festering, sore disease, So deadly is the wound.

NON-RESISTANCE.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE New-England Non-Resistance Society. [CONCLUDED.]

The first proposition which is set forth in the Non-Resistance Declaration of Sentiments, and which has excited much surprise and misapprehension, is the following:—'We cannot acknowledge allegiance to any human government.' By understanding what is meant by 'allegiance,' in the common law sense of the term, it will be seen that for non-resistants, or Friends even, to render it, would be utterly inconsistent with all they profess and teach. On this point, the opinion of so eminent a civilian as John Quincy Adams must have great weight. In September last, the General Agent of this Society addressed a letter to Mr. Agent of this Society addressed a letter to Mr. Adams, containing the following inquiries:

'To acknowledge allegiance to any government, is it implied that we assent to the fundamental princi-ples of it as they are embodied in the written Consti-Do we pledge ourselves to sustain the governmen

in the way pointed out in the Constitution—i. e. by ar armed resistance to domestic and foreign aggression By arming in its defence, when called upon so to do by the proper authorities?

To what do we assent, and to what are we pledged,

by the oath of allegiance?

Is it not essential to a human government, as defined by the theory and practice of all human governments, that the sovereign power, wherever it may be lodged, should be vested with power to define crimes, affix pena"ics of death, and to execute them? That man be vested with the power of life and death over man?

To these inquiries, Mr. Adams responds:

For the import of the term allegiance, I beg leave to refer you to Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England; book i. chap. 10. You will find it there stated that—'Allegiance is the tie or ligamen, which binds the subject to the Kirsa, in return for that protection which the Kirsa affords the subject.'

The Constitution of the United States neither presidence are carried of allegiance; but all

noting in the Constitution or laws of the State re-quiring any private citizen to take this oath, but every private citizen is bound in allegiance to the Com-monwealth as much as he would be by taking the oath. Quakers, conscientiously scrupulous in taking oaths or arms, are indulged with exceptions. The refusul to succar is reduced to a mere formality by a change of words. The refusal to defend their country must wait till the millennium for its justification.

The tie of allegiance, with or without the oath, s the measure of the duties of the citizen to his

You inquire if it implies assent to the fundamental

principles of the government, as emboused in written constitution.

It implies, not assent, which is the operation of the laws which constitute strain: It implies, not assent, which is the operation of the mind, but submission to the laws which constitute a rule of civil conduct prescribed. Allegiance operates not upon opinion, but upon action. A citizen of the U.S. may, without violation of his allegiance, assent to the opinions upon government of Hobbes or of Sir Robert Filmore. He may assent to the patriarchal theory—or to that of divine right. His allegiance binds him to support the Constitution of the U. States and of his own State, and to defend his country when required—and by defending his country, I mean, of course, BY ARMS.

The case is perfectly clear, therefore, that no person, who is conscientiously opposed to capital pun-ishments, to the shedding of human blood, or to war, whether offensive or defensive, can take an oath or affirmation, or fill any office which shall impose upon the incumbent the obligation to support the American Constitution, or that of any of the States. Hence the necessity that was imposed upon a member of your Executive Committee, (Edmund Quincy,) to send in a letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, resigning his commission as a justice of the peace. 'I do, therefore,' says Mr. Quincy, 'in the presence of Almighty God, and before you, as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, hereby abjure and renounce all allegiance which I may at any time have acknowledged myself to owe to any government of man's institution. And I call upon Him and you to witness, that I have put away from myself this iniquity forever!

As a striking indication of the progress of peace principles, the Committee would record the gratify-ing fact, that, by an act adopted at the last session of the Legislature of Massachusetts, no citizen is that they are 'a spectacie to angeis and to men—that, by their principles and professions, they are bound to consecrate, in a special manner, their time and talents, their property and influence, to the property and influence, to the property of peace on earth and good will to men—

Notwithstanding the powerful opposition that is waged against our enterprise, it is making sure, if not rapid progress in the land. Among many other ications of this fact is the recent formaration of Sentiments, identical with that which was adopted in Boston in 1838, and also addressed powerfully written letters to the Faculty at Oberlin and all professing Christians. It occupies a most important post in this holy conflict.

How hardly shall they who love to be called Rabbi, and aspire to be Doctors of Divinity, enter into the kingdom of peace! In an interview with one of the beneficiaries of the American Education Society, J. E. Hood, the Secretary of the Society, Rev. Win. Cogswell, D. D., said to him:—
'The Education Society will not hereafter aid any man who adopts the principles of non-resistance, as held by the New-England Non-Resistance Socierein by the New-England Non-Resistance Society.' The President of the Society also assured him of the same thing. This has drawn forth a letter from Mr. Hood to Dr. Cogswell, worthy of one who means to be the Lord's freeman. He says that he has never adopted the principles of the Non-Resistance Society, 'not having sufficient information upon the subject either intelligently to receive or reupon the subject either intell ject them.' He then asks:

Was it contemplated that the Society should con was it contemplated that the Society smould con-trol the opinions of its beneficiaries upon every topic, preclude free and candid examination, and force them to take the same view with the Directors of all moral or metaphysical questions? I cannot believe that it was. I never could have asked for the patronage of the Society, had I so understood it. It seems to me, was. I never could have asked for the patronage of the Society, had I so understood it. It seems to me, and with deep regret I say it, that this measure is an unconstitutional innovation, a perversion of the institution from its high and holy objects. Nor can it be defended as a necessary expedient to shield the rising ministry from delusive and fatal errors. A ministry with minds and consciences trained under such a system would be filly educated for emissiries of the last few weeks have proved that editors on both sides will not only falsify returns, but

You remarked that these radicalisms, non-resistance, woman's rights, &c. are in your view infide! sentiments. and will lead to inexitable perdition! In what respect they deserve to be called infidel, you did not state, they deserve to be called infiel, you did not state, nor was I able to learn from you the propriety of applying the term. It seemed to be used rather as an epithet of ignominy and intimidation, than with its proper significance. By such epithets, the unreflecting and superstitious may be filled with pious horror, and learn to look on their brethren in Christ as the vile and abominable of the earth, justly excluded from the pale of Christian intercence and sympathy; but those who of Christian intercourse and sympathy; but those who seek for truth 'as for hid treasure' will be willing to employ no such unseemly weapons in conflict with their fellow-disciples.'

** primitive path for the purpose of crushing a small and despised sect, who are guilty of no crime but that of holding 'new and strange doctrines.' I therefore feel it my duty respectfully to decline any future aid from its funds, and return the last appropriation, with the intention of liquidating my present debt as soon as Providence shall give me ability.'

A spirit like this is more precious than the specific present and the specific present specific prese

Ophir. The act thus nobly consummated is full of

oral grandeur.
'Obedience to Magistrates Inculcated,' is the ti-

"Obdefience to Magistrates Inculcated," is the title of "A Discourse delivered before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, June 1, 1840, by Daniel Sharp, D. D., Minister of the Church in Charles-street, Boston." The following is a specimen of its temper and logic:

"The magistrate is also invested with power to ingliet punishment on those who break the laws "He beareth not the sword in vain; for he is the servant of God,—an avenger to execute punishment upon him that doeth evil." The only construction which I can put upon these passages is, that the magistrate not not be supported by the obligations to God and to his fellowcitizens, to unsheath and wield it, and to command ther forces to bis aid, when the peace and safety of the community cannot be otherwise maintained. I am aware that other sentiments, to some extent, prevail. It is gravely and earnestly asserted that we must not, under any circumstances, resist evil. It is contended that we have no right, either in defence of our own persons, or families, or our country, to jeopard or take the life of others. I have no sympathy our own persons, or families, or our country, to jeop-ard or take the life of others. I have no sympathy whatever with these views. Their tendency is to weaken the right arm of the nation, and to undermine What millennial prospects for thieves, house

breakers, highwaymen and profligates? Our venera-ble Commonwealth, as to numbers, at least, would be in a flourishing condition. For, so long as we had any property left, our population would daily increase by emigrants from other States, of a character a little any property left, our population would daily increase
by emigrants from other States, of a character a little
worse than those who gathered themselves to David,
'every one in distress, and every one in debt, and every one feeling discontented,' and every offender,
disliking those inhuman laws which doom criminals
to punishment, would seek shelter under the wings
of such a pacific and paternal government.

To be serious. I cannot for a moment suppose,
that either our Saviour or his apostles ever avowed or
advocated the principles of non-resistance, as they are

advocated the principles of non-resistance, as they ar avowed and advocated at the present day.'

The Reverend Doctor then goes on to expreis abhorrence of war:

'I therefore see in vision that an enlightened self-interest, the establishment of more popular forms of government in the older nations, and every where a higher Christian morality, will ultimately render this tection which the Kiva affords the subject.'

The Constitution of the United States neither prescribes nor requires any oath of allegiance; but all persons holding office under the government of the United States, or under any of the separate States, are required to take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States.

The first Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts required of every officer under the State government, an oath to bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth, and to defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts we hat soever; and in this oath the party to it did remounce and abjure allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great-Britain, and every other foreign power what soever.

Forty years afterwards, the Convention of 1820, in revising the Constitution, suspended this oath, the abjuration part of which had become an absurdity, and substituted in its stead a simple oath of allegiance in the following form: '1, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution thereof—so help me God.' There is nothing in the Constitution or laws of the State requiring any private citizen to take this oath, but every the restriction is hound, in allegiance to the Constitution or laws of the State requiring any private citizen is hound, in allegiance to the Constitution of allegiance to the Constitution or laws of the State requiring any private citizen is hound, in allegiance to the Constitution of allegiance to the Constitution or laws of the State requiring any private citizen is hound, in allegiance to the Constitution of allegiance to the Constitution of allegiance to the Constitution of laws of the State requiring any private citizen is hound, in all private constitution of the United States.

'I therefore see in vision and every where a higher christian morality, will ultimately incorpany higher Christian morality, will be entited that the cloder antions, and every w ships of war were dismantled and laid up in ordinary, that our forts were decayed and defenceless, and that our militia, once the pride of our State, had become discouraged by neglect, and virtually disorganized by short-sighted views of utility, and false and dangerous notions of economy. It is reported of Cromwell, that on the eve of a battle against the king's forces, as it was a damp and rainy season, and knowing from the fanaticism of his soldiers that they needed caution, he always a result of the state of the sta he closed a powerful religious exhortation by repeating, as he passed along the line, 'Trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry!' So would I say, 'Confide in the Almighty, but improve yourselves in military tacties; stand to your arms, and give, if need be, a practical illustration, that by the sword you seek peace, the peace of freemen.' He concludes this extraordinary eulogy upon a

defend the right; and I would rouse the spirits of my fellow-citizens to the contest. It would be our sacred duty to do al! in our power to keep any fee at a harmless distance; and should be still persist in approaching our coast, I trust that some naval hero, like the brave and gallant Perry, on Lake Erie, will send the heart-stirring news, 'We have met the enemy, and they are ours.'

After this 'heroic' outburst, the Reverend Doctor gravely says—'I am for peace'! To think of such a man assuming the office of a Christian guide and teacher, to be a follower of the Prince of Peace. and a watchman upon the walls of Zion, is mon-strous indeed. 'Verily, he will have his reward.'

For shame and confusion to them doth belong, Who 'torture the Bible' to sanctify wrong—
Who say the Creator's approval is given,
Tho' the blood of the slaughtered is crying to heaven
Tho' man by oppression and wrong is imbruted,
And earth is by violence deeply polluted:
For yet they will know that Jehovah is Lord, And vengeaoce for wrong 'is ordained,' too, 'of God

In conclusion, the Committee would urge upon all who profess to be non-resistants, to that they are 'a spectacle to angels and motion of peace on earth and good will to men-that they will exert a controlling power in society not so much by what they inculcate as what they do—that, if the world is ever to be redeemed from violence, oppression, and every evil thing, it can pleasing indications of this fact is the recent formation of a Non-Resistance Society in the Oberlin, (Ohio) Institution. It has published an able Declation of Sorting and the Company that he that loveth father or mother, sister or brothe houses or lands, life or reputation, more than Christ, is not worthy of him. 'He that endureth to the end shall be saved,' and he shall reign in glory forever.

O! not to slumber in the lap of ease,
Or heap up gold, or live in stately halls,
Or muse apart with science; not to please
Itself, should be the Church's aim. Christ calls
His friends to action. 'Tis the time for faith
To struggle, prayer to rise. The world's asleep,
And He who died that it might die not, saith,
Go, save it from the threatening fiery deep!
Death moves nutried on his pale hores seated.

Peath moves untired, on his pale horse seated Hell follows after to the souls he smites, Who the great Ransomer have never greeted, Nor sought the mercy to which Heaven invites, Awake! Arise! Church of the Son of Man! Bear forth in peril's hour His love's redeeming plan

ELECTION RETURNS .- It does seem to us that

the political papers on both sides have played a very foolish part in falsifying returns just to suit the excitement of the passing hour. It can be but a few days at least before the result is known; and how much more mortifying it must be for an editor to be compelled to announce the defeat of his party in any State, after having repeatedly and falsely de-clared its triumph, than to come out and tell the events of the last few weeks have proved that edi-tors on both sides will not only falsify returns, but with minds and consciences trained under such a system, would be fitly educated for emissaries of the Sovereign Pontiff, are priests to burn strange fire in the presence of the Moloch of slavery and prejudice in the American church, but not for fearless and faithful heralds of truth, to proclaim the liberty wherewith Christ maketh free, and glory in the cross of the decided Nazarene. will it be at the present rate, before the printing press will be set down as a curse instead of a bless ing, and people will cease to teach their children to at the same time they become indoctrina

THE ALTERNATIVE. A writer in the Biblical Recorder and Southern Watchman, who, according to the Christian Reflector, is 'a recreant son of the

American Presidents.

Born. Inaug. Term expired. Born. Inaug. 1erm Expired.

George Washington, Feb. 22, 1732 1789 66th yr ofage
John Adams, Oct. 19, 1735 1797 do.

Thomas Jefferson, April 2, 1743 1801 do.
James Madison, Mar. 5, 1751 1809 do.
James Munroe, April 2, 1751 1809 do.
John Qnincy Adams, July 11, 1766 1825 63d.
Andrew Juckson, Mar. 15, 1767 1829 70th.

Martin Van Buren, Dec. 5, 1782 1837 59th.

ITEMS.

THE MS.

THE EXCHANGE. The new Exchange, in Wall street, New York, is a splendid edifice, probably not excelled in America. It occupies a square—one hundred and ninety-eight feet on Wall by one hundred and foorty-four on Hanover street. Its front portico is supported by eighteen granite columns, each a single shaft, each measuring thirty-two feet eight inches high, weighing thirty-three tons, and costing three thousand dollars. The building is composed of mason work, outside and in—the outer walls are Quincy granite; the floors are marble, supported by arches, and all the partition walls are stone or brick work. It contains one hundred and sixty-four splendid rooms, besides the magnificent rotunda, which is about fifty feet in diameter, and eighty-four to the top of the flome—capable of containing three thousand persons. The building and ground cost about two millions of dollars. The splendid Chandelier lately suspended in the

The splendid Chandelier lately suspended in the Hall of the House of Representatives was lighted last Wednesday night, when a number of gentlemen attended to witness its effect. We understand from one who was present, that the effect was exceedingly beautiful and extremely brilliant. We had the pleasure of viewing and examining this splendid Chandelier last Thursday morning. It is certainly, without exception, the largest, most elegant, and splendid Chandelier we ever beheld. We understand that it was manufactured to the order of the House of Representatives, by Messrs. H. N. Hooper & Co., of Boston, and cost four thousand dollars.—National Intelligencer. CURIOUS CASE OF PIN SWALLOWING. By H. Birt

Esq., Surgeon, Sussex. A girl of weak intellect, aged 23, came under the author's care in July, 1839. Before this time, a surgeon had extracted 27 pins from the left mamma, and in the course of four months Mr. Birt extracted 254 pins and needles (making in all 581) from almost every part of the left side of the body. The girl had been in the habit of swallowing pins and needles out of brayado or from the heits of pins and needles out of bravado, or from the bribe of sweetmeats when at school almost thirteen years be-fore.—London Medical Gazette.

CONFLICT RETWEEN A STEAM ENGINE AND A DOL CONFLICT BETWEEN A STEAM ESGISE ASD A DON-KEY! On Monday last, an unfortunate donkey, heeding not the notice to trespassers, had strayed on the railway, near to Hob Moor, at the time of the ap-proach of a train; the engineer of which, perceiving his critical position, gave him ample notice of their approach by the shrill whistle; but Neddy being inapproach by the shrill whistle; but Neddy being in-clined to set at defiance his approaching foe, maintain-ed his position until the engine neared him, when he turned round, and fired a volley with his heels at his iron-hearted antagonist, in doing which he was slain on the spot, the wheels running over his hind quarters.—Yorkshireman.

EBULLIENCE PUNISHED. In the course of a trial before the Court of General Sessions in Philadelphia, the other day, one of the counsels engaged; a Mr. Hubbell—was so irritated by a supposed imputation of falsehood from his competitor, that, in the passion of the moment, he struck him in the face with the back of his hand. The gentleman struck, by a like mo-mentary impulse, had raised his hand to return the blow; but, promptly mastering his passion, turned to the Judges with a bow, and silently resumed his seat. The offender was immediately taken in custody by the sheriff, and yesterday morning was the sheriff, and yesterday morning was sentenced to ten days imprisonment, and suspension from practice in the Court during the remainder of the term. STRENGTH OF IRON PILLARS. At the late meet-

ing of the British Association in Glasgow, a paper was read by Mr. Hodgkinson, describing a series of experiments made by him on the strength of iron pillars. It appeared from these, that a pillar, square at the top and bottom, is about three times as strong as one rounded at the ends; that if the pillars are not placed series. perfectly perpendicular, at least two thirds of their strength is lost; and that they are one seventh strong-er when swelled to the middle, like the frustum of a cone, with the base in the centre of a pillar. STONINGTON RAILROAD. The gross receipts

STONISTON RAILROAD. The gross receipts on this road for the year ending the 31st of August, were \$117,052 97, and the expenses \$49,382 83. The Managers of this road have proposed to the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, to raise the fare from one to two dollars, deeming one dollar altogether too low for travelling 50 miles of expensive railway. The distance from New York to Boston, via Stonington, is 215 miles, and via Norwich, 256 miles, but on the Stonington route there is a long ferry to cross. GOOD ADVICE. The Boston Transcript, speaking

GOOD ADVICE. The Boston Transcript, speaking of 'pretty girls,' says: 'This bringing up daughters to think of nothing but dress, and finery, and balls, and parties, and beaux, is not discharging the duties of a mother who wishes the welfare of her children. Send them into the kitchen. Teach them to wash and to cook, and to scour. It wont hurt them; it will do them good both mentally and physically.'

Melancholy Casualty.—On the 16th ult. as the wife, mother and two children of Mr. G. Carley of New Orleans, were proceeding in a two horse carriage to visit a friend at Springfield, Illinois, in attempting to visit a friend at Springfield, illinois, in attempting to visit a friend at Springfield, illinois, in attempting to visit a friend at Springfield, illinois, in attempting to visit a friend at Springfield, illinois and illinois at the spring of the spring to cross a bridge, over a small creek, fifteen miles from Mount Carmel, the bridge was somewhat dilapidated, the carriage fell off, and was upset in the creek, and the whole party was instantly drowned. The bodies of the wife and youngest child have been re-

ADVANTAGES OF LEARNING. In looking over the pages of Blackstone, a few days ago, we were much amused with a distinction observed between offenders in England, for many centuries previously to the age of Queen Anne. This distinction had effect in all of Queen Anne. This distinction had effect in all cases in which benefit of clergy was allowed, in which, for the first offence, the law subjected the layman who could read, in early days, only to a brand in the left thumb, and at a later period, to a similar mark on the left side of the nose. But a layman, who could not read, was hanged!

ELOQUENCE. Different styles of eloquence, each producing the desired effect *Coniribute liberally, my brethren; give such a sum as you would not be ashamed to place on the alter of Heaven in presence of an assembled Universe. —Bishop Griswold's Charity Sermon.

Give generously, my friends, not four-pence half-pennies, but run your hand into your pocket up to the elbow, and bring out a handfull as a sailor would do if you needed his assistance .- Rev. Mr. Taylor, before the Bristol Seaman's Friend Society.

Mr. Zechariah Lewis, senior Vice President of the American Bible Society, died on Saturday morning at his residence on Brooklyn Heights, aged 68. He was formerly editor of the Commercial Advertiser and New-York Spectator, which station he occupied for seventeen years. Few men among us have been more favorably known, or more generally respected. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Green-wich Comp.

A tailor, at Brussels, has taken out a patent of in vention for ten years, for a new make of pantaloons, by which buttons, and of course button-holes, are entirely dispensed with. These pantaloons without buttons, it is said, are as easily adjusted, and kept up, as those of the ordinary make.

That most ingenious invention of weaving glass with silk is proceeding with great success. The pat-terns wove are beautiful in the extreme, and have induced many of the nobility to select them for curta and other ornamental furniture.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION. Every town in the State has been heard from, and the aggregate of votes is as follows, viz: whole number 124,223; of which John Davis has 70,056; Marcus Morton 54,167. Whig majority 15,889. Whig gain since last year, 16,126.

QUICK PASSAGE. Schr Splendid, Capt. Shackford, arrived on Saturday from Eastport in 25 hours from wharf to wharf, beating the steamer North America, from thence. This is the quickest passage on record. EAGLE SHOT. Mr. Frederic Lyman, of Hocanum, shot a large eagle, not long since, whose wings meas-ured, from tip to tip, seven feet five inches.—North-ampton (Mass.) Gazette.

As Aerial Voyage in Esgland. Mr. Green, with six passengers, ascended from Norwich, in the Nassau balloon; and after reaching an altitude of 8,000 feet, made a descent at Motton. The grappling the state with the account of the graphing and the state of on caught a tree, but the aeronauts suff

The cotton mill of Boynton and Brothers, in Coventry, R. I. was destroyed by fire, on the 11th inst. Loss about eighteen thousand dollars, insurance ten thousand dollars.

The population of the State of Connecticut is, ac cording to the recent census, 310,131. Increase in ten years, 12,420. HATHAWAY

UNION COOKING STOVES, &c. &c. STEPHEN BATES, Nos. 14 and 15 Dock Squar

has for sale— Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, Union & Premium do do do do Boyce's
Experiment
Lady's Hill pot,

Lady's Hill per,
James' do do
Six plate Stoves,
Two Funnel Parlor, do
Fire Frames, Oven and Boiler Mouths, Ash pit
Doors, Tunnon Hollow Ware Cauldrons, New-York
Parlor Grates, Cast Iron Sinks, elegant Steel Fire

Sets, &c.
Also, an assortment of Doric and Minerva Fire
Places, improved—the best Stove for burning coal in
Nov. 20.

FREE DRY GOODS.

CALICOES.

Blenched and unbleached Muslins. do do Canton Flannel.

Apron Check, and Colored Muslins. ting Cotton. Cotton and Linen Tuble Diaper. Cotton and Linen Tuble Diaper.
White Grass Cloth.
Wicking and Cotton Laps.
Fine Linen Thread.
Superfine Bed Ticking, 4-4 wide.
Cotton Pantaloon Stuffs.
Men's and Women's Cotton Hose.
Twilled Muslins.
Also a variety of SILK, LINEN, and WOOLLEN
GOODS, Wholesale or Retail.
CHARLES WISE,
North West Cor. of Arch and Fifth sts.
N. B. Persons from a distance, wishing any of the above Goods, can have them sent, by forwarding their order to the subscriber.
C. W.
Philadelphia, 11 mo. 7, 1840.

Ladies' Fur Store.

CASHMERE Goat—Lynx—Fitch—Jennett--Squirrel, Coney and Swans-down trimmings—of all
shades and qualities. Also, the same materials in
MUFFS of all sizes and prices. Furs manufactured
or repaired, at short notice, and by the best workmen.
You are respectfully invited to call.

WM. M. SHUTE, Agent, W. M. SHUTE, Agent, 173 Washington-st. nearly opposite Old South Churc Boston, Nov. 6, 1840. 3wis

A. S. JORDAN. Sign of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, tw doors from Washington St., Boston

Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket Rook, Fancy Goods and Perfumery Store,

SHELL COMES, Lace, Wrought and plain, SHELL COMES, Lace, Wrought and plain, of the latest and most fashionable patterns and sizes. Horn Combs, of every variety; English Dressing Combs, Pocket Combs, Shell, Ivory, Horn, Metalic, and Wood; Fine Ivory Combs; Fancy Tortoise Shell Work; Pocket Books and Wallets, a large variety; Dressing Cases; Jewelry Boxes; Memorandum Books; Waste and Bank do; Sheep and Cal Wallets and Pocket Books; Spectacle Cases; Brushes of all kinds; Fancy Soaps for the Toilet; Fancy Articles, of every description; Card Cases—Shell, Pearl and Ivory, 75 different patterns; Napkin Rings; Purse Clasps; Razors and Straps; Shaving Boxes; Hand and Glass Mirrors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Silk Purses; Games and Toys; Fancy Stationary; Perfumery of all kinds; Fine Cosmetics; Hair Restorative; Church's Tooth Powder; Peruvian do. Combs and Pocket Books made to order, or reaired.

Aug. 14, 1840.

RICHT AND WRONG IN THE AN-TI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES. Only, the nations shall be great and free!

THE Seventh Annual Report of the Boston Fe A male Anti-Slavery Society, presented Oct. 14, 1840. For sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 25 Cornhill. Price, 12 1-2 cents single.

This work ought to be in the hands of every abo-

litionist.

The following selection from it is the purest gold and beautifully wrought out:

and beautifully wrought out:

'The anti-slavery societies have not yet done thei 'The anti-slavery societies have not yet done their work. When, in the heat of political excitement, amid which the favorersof the cause, a few years hence, will be engaged—when, in the conflict of a northern and southern party, yet to spring out of this question, compensation—partial emancipation—intermediate arrangements—delay, become the rallying words of the opposition—then let the slave rejoice if the anti-slavery societies exist, to urge up to the mark a partially regenerated people, who, though favorers of the cause of freedom, will not deserve to be called its friends; for they will need constant and perserving rebuke, entreaty, warning, to prevent their making shipwreck of the cause. Not by numbers, but by laborious and energetic fidelity, will the work be wrought out. 'Not by might or by power, but by MY SPIRIT, saith the Lord of hosts!'

A. S. JORDAN.

A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk Screet-1st Store from Washington St.

EVERY VARIETY OF SHELL COMBS—HORN COMBS—POCKET-BOOKS—FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

MONTHLY OFFERING.

SUBSCRIBERS for this publication are coming in rapidly. Yesterday thirty were received. One man says: 'We shall obtain many more.' 'I shall bring up the subject at our next monthly meeting.'

ing.'
Another correspondent writes: 'I welcomed with
thy the first number of the Monthly Offering. I think
have provided for some time.' it is just what we have needed for some time.'

Another:—' I received the first No. of the Month-Another:—'I received the first No. of the Monthly Offering a short time since—have showed it to as
many as I could, and find it meets with general approbation. We think it will do more good than the
'Cradle of Libetty,' being so cheap that every one can
take it if they wish.'
Says another:—'I am much pleased with the
Monthly Offering, and have procured four subscribers
n as many different families, who have percer taken

in as many different families, who have never taken an anti-slavery periodical. I shall make exertions to procure more. It has been favorably noticed in several of the anti-

slavery newspapers. The true tale, by Mrs. Chapman, commenced in the first No. and to be completed in the second, is worth the entire subscription price of the publication for a year.

The second No. is to be delayed a few days for sub-

scribers to come in. 'Now's the day, and now's the Price 37 1-2 ets. per copy for the year. But to encourage its circulation, four copies will one address for one dollar.

Boston, Aug. 19th.



Dr. Hitchcock. Dentist.

No. 98 Court Street, corner of Stoddard Street, Bos Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth. Extracting .- Dr. H. has an Improved Extractor

Extracting.—Dr. H. has an Improved Extractor for removing teeth, which is superior and far preferable to all other instruments. Its popularity and excellence require no other recommendation than the fact, that during the past year it has removed nearly Two Thousand Teeth. Extracting 25 cents.

Filling Teeth.—The advertiser has paid particular attention to the one and only correct method of filling carious teeth with gold, and as he received the premium at the late Fair in this city, for his specimens, he will load decayed teeth and warrant them. Price \$1.

Artificial Teeth.—Persons desirous of having artificial teeth, can have the Mineral or unchangeable teeth, which are unsurpassed both as to their perfectly natural appearance and utility. Single pivot teeth, \$2, and on gold plate lower than any other place in the city or country. Half or whole setts furnished on very low terms.

Individuals are invited to call at office, and examine specimens. Dr. H. is permitted to refer to

specimens. Dr. H. is permitted to refer to WM. LLOYD GARRISON,

Anasa Walker, Esq. Dr. Thomas Barnes.

THE Subscriber has LADIES. a containing appropriate devices and adapted in the calls the Log CABIN LACE COMB.

A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk street

Boarding School for Young Ladies AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS. BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

THE Academical Year commences the second Monday in September, and consists of four quarters of cleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of year is five weeks; the others one week each.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in technical years, and devote themselves to the several years, and devote themselves to the education of their pupils. They have a he education of their pupils. They have a house be expressly for the accommodation of about twiss rurits, in a pleasant and healthy situation. The are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Drain and modern languages, and by assistant teachers we reside in the family.

TERMS.

TERMS.

BOARD—(Due in advance.) for one year, \$150. p.
one quarter—summer or fail, \$45—winter or spin
\$50.

Terrion, (per quarter) English or Classical brances, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instrume
\$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teach
\$30; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teach
\$30; sealivation of the voice and singing, (teach
\$40; years, who boards in the family, \$6; Draining, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; teacher, M
VAUTIN, from England. Teacher of Indian and Fren
Mr. LANZA, from Haly. Miss Cushba, Assistan
Principal. Miss SANGER, Assistant Pupil.

D. MACK, Principal. Cambridge, March 10, 1840.

New Books.

For sale at the A. S. Office, 25 Cornhill.

REEDOM'S LYRE.—A new Anti-Slavery Hy
Book, compiled with great care Book, compiled with great care, and just for w-York press. Price 37 1-2 cents.

FREEDOM'S GIFT, or Sentiments of the Free-collection of original pieces of poetry and prose. Pulished at Hartford, Ci. Price 50 cents. Inshed at Hartford, Co. Price 50 cents.

Mr. MAY'S DISCOREST, on the Life and character of Charles Follen—Delivered before the Massach setts Anti-Slavery Society in the Marlboro' Chap Boston, April 17, 1840. Price 17 cents.

The above are all works of peculiar interes.

NEW BOOK

THE ENVOY from Free Hearts to the Free. In published by the Pawtucket Juvenile Anis Servery Society, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Token's Cornhill. This is the 'Anti-Slavery Token's ticed by M. W. C. in the Liberator of Sept. 18. P 42cents each or \$4 per dozen. Every abolitio

should be a purchaser.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY DEPOSITORY is supplied w a large assortment of anti-slavery publications, wholesale and retail, which we are anxious to exchange the money. Will our friends send in their orden; oct. 16

NEW WORK. A SCRIPTURE MANUAL containing four h
dred and thirty-five Questions on Theolog
and moral subjects alphabetically arranged, design

to facititate the finding of Proof Texts. By Car s. Price 62 1-2 cts. single, 56 cts. by the hand 50 cts. each by the dozen. cROCKER & BREWSTER, For sale by

Nov. 20. North End Book Store.

MOSES A. DOW (of the firm of Dow & Jacks bas opened a Bookstore, No. 204 Hapore has opened a where he intends to keep a general assortment Also, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIO

ARY, of every description.

Any Book not on hand, by leaving orders as above, will be furnished at short notice, and as low as at an other store.

1 Anti-Slavery Books, of all kinds, for sale above.

3t. Oct 9

REMOVAL. FRANCIS COGGSWELL, A. M., M.D.

(Homeopathetic Physician and Practical Surgeon,)

AVING practised his profession eight yean, in removed from Taunton to Boston, and the house 39 Front, near Eliot street.

His Excel'cyGov. Morton, | George Bancroft, Esq. Hon. Daniel Webster, Bradford Sunner, Esq. Hon. Rufus Chonte, | Fredesick Smith, Esq. Mr. J. B. Dow's Bookstore, 362 Washington street Sent. 95.

Sept. 25. THOMAS JINNINGS,

Practical Surgeon Dentist, 16 SUMMER St., (at Dr. Mann's office.) FILLING, Setting, Extracing and Regal Teeth. Teeth filled with pure gold, or the brated Lithodoon. By the use of this valuable an cently discovered article, thousands of Teeth at saved, which, for the want thereof, other Denist

compelled to extract.

Mineral Teeth inserted with pivot or on goldpl form one to an entire set, in the most perfect and de-rable manner. Terms low and all operations we anneed. Mr. J. respectfully invites his friends and olic to call and examine his practical spe plate work and mineral Teeth.

BOARDING IN NEW YORK.

CENTLEMEN visiting New York, either I ly or for a considerable time, who has tiality for an atmosphere recking with the alcohol and tobacco, will find a pleasant, q fortable house during their stay, at the Tem House 163 Barclay street, near the centre of h and within a few minutes' walk of all the Steam Landings. The location is one of the most doin in the city; the house new, spacious and commod and the fare, though vegetable, and prepared wistrict regard to Temperance and Health, will be for acceptable, and embracing every variety desired the undepraved appetite.

GENTEEL BOARD. OF At 24 Franklin Place, near the Odeon. J FOUR lower and several upper chambers wi I vacated by gentlemen resuming their country on the first of April. Several single rooms it taken immediately. The suits of rooms are nient for families and others desiring a quiet. and pleasant situation for a permanent reside possessing the advantages of a large yard, and ty of good aqueduct and well water, bathing to shower bath, eet. Strangers visiting the city, at ring private accommodations, are invited to call.

13-tf.

J. E. FULLES.

Boarding House for Seamen. COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME SEAMEN'S HOME SOCIETY, WILLIAM P. POWELL & GEORGE A. BODE

No 6t Cherry, between Rosevelt street and Jam Slip. Cooks, Stewards and Seamen, who come this house, will have their choice of ships and AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.] MASSACHUSETTS .- William Loring, Sandwith reeman, Brewster; -- William Loring, Sanakori Freeman, Brewster; -- Ezekiel Thatcher, Barasi and Yarmonth; -- R. F. Wolleut, Dennis; -- Georg Harmon, Haverhill; -- Joseph Brown, Andorer; seph L. Noyes, Georgetown; -- John Clement, In

RHODE-ISLAND .- Wm. Adams, Paretucket ;- Wi Aplin, Providence;—George S. Gould, Warnick.

Aplin, Providence;—George S. Gould, Warnick.

Connecticut.—George W. Benson, Broblyn;—
S. Cowles, Hartford;—Peter Osborn, New-Harnick.

Thomas Kenney, Jr. Norwich;—John S. Hall, In Mampton.
NEW-YORK.—S. W. Benedict and Thomas Van Ro

sulaer, New-York City;—Charles S. Morton, Albany,
James C. Fuller, Skancateles;—John H. Barker, Fir
—Thomas McClintock, Waterloo;—Charles Mario Hudson.

PENSSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghany;—J. Vashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, Hest Gree — J. seph Fulton, Jr. Szean;—Thomas Peart, Enterprise Thomas Hambleton, Russelleille;—B. Kent, Andre Bridge;—John Cox, Homorton;—Rev. C. A. Bot Erie, Erie Co.;—James M. M'Kim, Philadelphia.

Onto.—James Boyle, Cincinnati;—Charles Oleghandeline;—Dr. J. Harvey, Harveysburg:—Abnet 6 Medina;—Dr. J. Harvey, Harveysburg:—Abnet 6 Kirk, Barryville;—William Hills, theelin;—James A. Duedale. Cortseille.

A. Dugdale, Cortsville FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL Remittances by Mail.— A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, a pay the subscription of a third person, and frank is letter if written by himself.

Agents who remit n oney should always dest nate thepersons to whom it is to be credited

AT THE ANTI-Oliver J all letters address of the paper.

THE

vance; or \$3 (
D Letters an
D Abvertis be inserted three having transferr to Mr. GARRISO ary, 1840, the p are now under i

mittee, consisting of Jackson, Same, Edmund Qu WM. LCOY VOL. Y

REFUGE From 1 A special me on Saturday eve amble and Reso Whereas, we a portion of the upon the subject for this purpo gether, and rec American Bap put forth an which they pre-knew we would

they stig natize derers, &c., and We had fon would have per to manage our of been spared the Christians apply alluded to. We are the n it is signed by American Bapt nstitution in wh

> presiding over a an Address con feelings, and could be concei and all this und Resolved, The opinions, declar and his coadju Southern Baptis Resolved, We use their influer Foreign Mission it, and should me their further co

eers would not

Resolved, Tha to assist in the Board, who so f to meddle with Resolved. The be fully represe its session in A quested to ende Resolved, Tha

convention to will be regarde Resolved, Th out their sentim philanthropic fri ent upon them f disregard their Resolved, The opposed to the and fraternal re Resolved, Tha of brother Mer

subject should Southern Churc Resolved, Th Elon Galusha, v again insult us Resolved, Tha the Christian In Herald, N. Y. B Resolved, Tha

Pegues be appointed resolutions into The following bove, are from The address an exposition of a remonstrance

to repentance, a

to hear or give slavery brethre slaves, then the fellowship. Th were forwarded isters in the So dictatorial tone avowed, could outhern Bapti good reason w a matter in wh slavery is an ex is one which m ing be a crime quences of this necessity or me

what alone cor have so vital a which, if susce ment, the party of the time w should be effect In North Car Alabama, Conv have noticed th and proclaimed even tenor of t the remonstran visers. If they ship from them pleasure. The moved by the f

No action ha to this address. tive on the sub orised intrusi mestic concern her sister state not shrink whe was thought m brethren not to taken by the They might o jority of the states. Or in iddress to their urned their are

action might he Another reas ject is, that, vention will in tion it is probadopted—at le

fully and firml trous conseque from the course ren: to state the tained by the to a separation.